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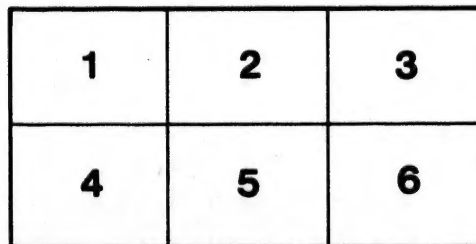
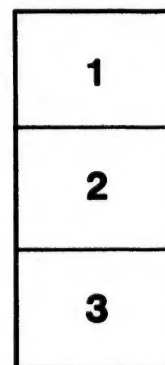
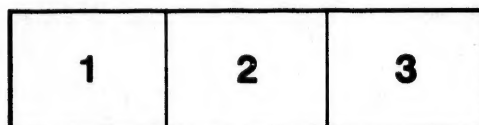
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# **CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY,**

**BEING AN**

**EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS:**

**THE WHOLE OF WHICH MAY BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY**

**AT AN EARLY AGE,**

**AND DESIGNED FOR PUPILS IN**

**INFANT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.**

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**ADAPTED FOR THE SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND  
BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT STATE OF  
GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,**

**BY EDWARD MANNING,**

**English and Mathematical Master of the Saint John  
Grammar School.**

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

**PUBLISHED BY J. & A. McMILLAN.**

## **PREFACE.**

The compiler of this little work begs of his brother teachers a favorable reception for it, on account of the end aimed at. The want of a manual of geography for junior classes, in which British America should occupy the largest space, has long been felt by many. Lovell's recent book is an important step in the right direction; but it is only suitable for senior pupils, and does scant justice to the Lower Provinces. And his smaller manual is both expensive and inferior.

The low price of the present book has of course prevented the insertion of maps. This want will however be least felt in those Schools where geography is best taught; for in such Schools the constant use of wall maps, as well as of those drawn on the blackboard by the teacher, will go far to remedy the deficiency. And the writer feels sure, that the less a teacher trusts to the pupil's own use of the small maps in such text books as Lovell's and Morse's, the better will it be for all concerned. It is well known that in the preparation of lessons at home, very little use is made of these maps, and that the only safeguard lies in the frequent use of wall and blackboard maps in School.

*Saint John, N. B., August 1, 1864.*



## CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY.

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### *Definitions.*

1. What is GEOGRAPHY ?

A description of the earth.

2. How may it be divided ?

Into *physical* and *political*: the first, treating of the earth in a state of nature; and the second, describing it as affected by man.

3. Of what shape is the earth, and of what size ?

Nearly round like an orange. It measures about 24,000 miles round and 8000 through.

4. Of what does the surface consist ?

Land and water, the latter occupying about two thirds of the whole surface.

5. What are the six largest divisions of the land ?

Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceanica. Formerly, Europe, Asia, Africa and America were called the four quarters of the world.

6. What are the largest masses of land called ?

Continents. Of these there are three, viz:—the Old World, the New World, and Australia. The Old World or Eastern Continent, includes Europe, Asia and Africa. The New World or Western Continent, includes North and South America. Australia, with the numerous Islands which form the Archipelagoes (or clusters of islands) of Australasia, Malaysia and Polynesia makes up the sixth division, viz:—Oceanica.

7. What are the smaller divisions of the land ?

Islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, coasts, &c.

8. What is an island ?

A smaller tract of land surrounded by water, as Newfoundland.

9. What is a peninsula ?

A tract of land almost surrounded by water, as Nova Scotia.

10. What is an isthmus ?

A narrow neck of land joining two larger pieces, as the isthmus of Chignecto.

11. What is a promontory ?

A point of land projecting far into the sea, the end of which is called a *cape, point, head, &c.*, as Gaspé, which ends at Cape Gaspé.

12. What part of the land is the coast ?

The coast, beach, or shore, is the part of the land bordering on the sea.

13. What other names are given to various parts of the land ?

Mountains, hills, valleys, plains, plateaus, deserts, &c.

14. Explain these terms.

A mountain is an elevated peak or ridge of land. If not very high it is called a hill. Several in a line form a range or chain of mountains, as the Tobique Range. A valley, or pass, is a lower space between hills. Level spaces of land are called plains, but if elevated throughout, plateaus.

15. What is a desert ?

Land which, on account of its rocky, sandy, or marshy nature, is barren, and therefore deserted by man.

16. Of what does the water consist ?

Of oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, rivers and lakes.

17. What is the ocean ?

That vast collection of water which surrounds the land. It is divided into the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.

18. Describe their position ?

The *Atlantic* lies west of the Old World and east of the New ; the *Pacific*, west of the New World and east of the Old ; the *Indian*, south of the Old World and west of Oceanica ; the *Arctic*, surrounds the North Pole of the earth, and the *Antarctic* the South Pole.

19. What is a sea ?

A smaller collection of water than an ocean, as the Caribbean Sea.

20. What is a gulf ;

A gulf or bay is a part of the sea running far inland, as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy.

21. What is a lake ?

A body of water surrounded by land, as Grand Lake.

22. What is meant by a strait, or channel ?

A narrow part of the sea joining two broader parts, as Northumberland Straits, the Gut of Canseau, &c.

**NOTE.** Thus a continent of the land corresponds to an ocean of water, a lake to an island, a promontory to a gulf, and a strait to an isthmus.

23. What is a river ?

A stream of water rising in the land and flowing down to the sea, as the St. John, the Annapolis, &c. The place where it rises is called its *source*, the place where it empties into the sea its *mouth*. A river running into another is called its tributary. Thus the Kennebecasis is a tributary of the St. John. The right and left banks are so named looking towards the mouth of the river. The whole extent of land drained by a river and all its tributaries is called the *basin* of the river. The line dividing one of these basins from another is called the watershed, and is generally formed by a range of hills.

24. What names are given to those lines or circles that surround the globe ?

The principal circles which surround the globe are, the equator, the ecliptic, the tropics, the polar circles, and the meridians.

25. What is the ecliptic ?

The ecliptic is a great circle described by the sun in the space of a year. It surrounds the globe between the two tropics, and crosses the equator at two opposite points, called equinoctial points.

26. What are the meridians ?

All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians. When the sun comes to the meridian of a place, it is then noon or mid-day at that place. We may imagine as many meridians as we please, for every place has a meridian. The meridian, or line drawn from north to south over Greenwich, is called the first meridian, and the longitude of places is reckoned from it either east or west.

27. What is meant by the horizon ?

The sensible horizon is the boundary of our sight, being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet.

28. What are the poles of the horizon called ?

The Zenith and the Nadir : the Zenith point is that part directly over head ; and the Nadir is that point opposite to it under our feet.

29. What are the four cardinal points of the horizon called ?

North, south, east, and west.

30. How is a degree divided ?

A degree is divided into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds.

31. How many kinds of circles are there ?

Two ; the *great* and *less* circles.

32. What is a *great circle* ?

A *great circle* is that which divides the earth into two equal parts

33. What is a *less circle* ?

A *less circle* divides the earth into two *unequal* parts.

34. What is the admeasurement of a degree in a *great circle* ?

A degree in a great circle contains 60 geographical, or 69½ English miles : but the admeasurement of a *less circle* varies accordingly as it approaches towards the poles.\*

35. What is a mile called in geography ?

A minute.

36. How many degrees make an hour of time ?

Fifteen.

37. What is the equator, and why is it so called ?

The equator† is a great circle, which divides the earth into two equal parts, at an equal distance from each pole ; and is so called because, when the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are equal to all the inhabitants of the earth.

38. What are the poles ?

The poles are two points of the earth opposite to each other, the one called north, and the other south. These points are only imaginary, as also are the circles.

39. Why are these points distinguished by the names of the north and south poles ?

Because they are opposite to the north and south parts of the heavens.

40. Of what use is the equator ?

All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south side of the equator ; and the distance of places, called their latitude, is counted from it towards the north or south pole.

41. How far are the poles from the equator ?

Ninety degrees, which is the fourth part of a circle, called a quadrant ; half a circle is 180 degrees ; and a whole circle, whether great or small, is 360 degrees.

42. What are the tropics ?

\* The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so in proportion for the rest.

† The Equator is sometimes called the *Equinoctial Line*, and sometimes only the *Line*.

Two lesser circles, called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn  $23\frac{1}{2}$  south of the equator.

43. What are the polar circles ?

Two lesser circles, called Arctic and Antarctic ; the arctic or north pole circle, is  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the equator, and the antarctic, or south polar circle, is the same distance south of the equator. The polar circles are also  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the poles.

44. How are places upon the earth distinguished ?

By their situations, which are obtained by their latitude and longitude.

45. What is meant by the latitude of a place ?

Its distance north and south from the equator. If it be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in the north latitude : If on the south side, in south latitude. All places on the earth are either in the north or south latitude, except at the equator, where there is no latitude, because latitude begins there.

46. What is the greatest latitude a place can have ?

Ninety degrees ; and there are only two places which have so much, which are the poles.

47. What are the parallels of latitude ?

Parallels of latitude are lines drawn at an equal distance from the equator.

48. How is the latitude of a place found ?

Upon a globe it is found by turning the globe round till the place comes under the brass meridian in which the globe is suspended, which shows the distance from the equator. But upon a map the latitude is found at the sides ; if it increases upwards, it is north ; if downwards, it is south.

49. What is meant by longitude ?

Longitude is the distance of a place from the first meridian to the east or west. If it be on the east side it is east longitude.

50. What is the greatest longitude a place can have ?

One hundred and eighty degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. All places are either in eastern or western longitude, except under the first meridian, which has no longitude, it being there where longitude begins.

51. How is longitude found ?

Upon a globe it is found at the equator, but upon a map at the top and bottom.

52. What are the Zones ?

Certain spaces that encompass the earth like a girdle.

53. How many zones are there ?

There are five zones; namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones.

54. Where is the torrid zone, and why is it so called?

The torrid zone includes all that part of the earth which is situated between the tropics; and is denominated torrid, or burning, because of the great and continual heat of the sun, under whose course it lies.

55. Where are the temperate zones, and why are they so called?

The temperate zones include all those parts of the earth which are situated between the tropics and polar circles; within the two extremes of heat and cold, which renders the air more temperate, on which account these parts are much more improved.

56. Where are the frigid zones situated, and why so denominated?

They are situated between the polar circles, extending round each pole, and are called frigid or frozen, from the rays of the sun falling so very obliquely on those parts, which renders it excessively cold.

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### EUROPE.

57. How is Europe bounded?

By the Arctic Ocean on the North, Asia on the East, the Mediterranean Sea on the South, and the Atlantic Ocean on the West.

58. What is its size and population?

It contains 3,700,000 square miles, and a population of 275,000,000.

59. For what is it noted?

For being the centre of civilization, learning, and refinement, and for sending out colonies to all other parts of the world, especially to America and Oceanica.

60. What is chiefly to be noted concerning the *north* coast?

Its cold climate and consequent fewness of inhabitants. The only port of note here is Archangel. The chief inlets are the White Sea, and the Sea of Kara, with the Straits of Waygat. The chief peninsula is Lapland. The chief capes are Capes North and Nordkyn. The islands—Iceland, and the Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and Loffoden groups.

61. What is most remarkable about the *west* coast?

Commerce is carried on here to a greater extent than on any other coast in the world. Among the chief ports are London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, Belfast, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St.



Peteraburg, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Havre, Bourdeaux, and Lisbon. The chief inlets are the Baltic Sea (with the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland), the North and Irish Seas, and the Bay of Biscay. The straits are the Skager Rack, Cattegat, the Belts, the Sound, the English, North, and St. George's Channels, and the Minch. The chief peninsulas are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain; and the chief capes, the Naze, the Skaw, Land's End, and Capes Wrath, Clear, Ushant, and Finisterre. The chief islands are the British Islands, Faroe Islands, Zealand, Funen, Gothland, &c.

62. Describe the *south coast*.

It presents a succession of large and remarkable inland seas, viz:—the Mediterranean, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, Sea of Azof, and the Caspian. The largest inlets are the Gulfs of Lyons and Genoa, the Sicilian and Adriatic Seas, and the Archipelago; and the chief straits those of Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, Otranto, and Kassa, the Euripus, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The chief islands are the Balearic islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, the Illyrian and Ionian islands, the Grecian Archipelago, Negropont, and Candia. The chief capes are Point Tarifa, Spartivento, Di Leuca, Matapan, and Khersonese; and the chief peninsulas, Italy, Turkey and Greece, the Morea, and the Crimea. The chief ports are Barcelona, Marseilles, Leghorn, Naples, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, and Astrakhan.

63. Into what parts may the surface of Europe be divided?

Into three. The centre and East is a great plain. North West and South West of this are mountain regions.

64. What parts form the Great Plain?

Most of Russia (which itself takes up half of Europe), S. Sweden, Denmark, N. Germany, and the Netherlands. The extreme S. E. of this plain is called the *steppes*.

65. What mountain region lies to the N. W.?

The plateaus of Scandinavia (i. e. Norway and Sweden) and Finland. On the former plateau are the Dofresfield Mountains, which in one part rise to the height of about 8,000 feet.

66. Describe the mountain region S. W. of the Great Plain?

It is on a far larger scale than that just mentioned, both as to its extent and height. It stretches E. and W. and contains the Pyrenees and other Spanish ranges, the Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Sudetic Mountains, Balkan, and Caucasus; besides the plateaus of Castile and Bavaria, and the plains of Hungary, the Loire, the upper Elbe, lower Danube, and Lombardy. Mont Blanc in the Alps (15,730 feet), Mulhacen in the Sierra Nevada

(11,660 feet), and Elburz in the Carpathians (18,500 feet), are its highest peaks. Mont Blanc is the highest peak in Europe, Elburz being on the S. E. boundary.

67. Describe the general drainage of Europe ?

The main watershed runs from S. W. to N. E. and is formed by the Celtiberian Mountains, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Alps, Carpathians, Valdai, &c. The great N. W. slope from this watershed is drained by the Petchora (900 miles), Mezene, N. Dwina, Neva, S. Dwina, Neimen, Vistula, Oder, Elbe (700 miles), Weser, Rhine (760 miles), Meuse, Scheldt, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir; while down the opposite (S. E.) slope flow the Ebro, Rhone, Po, Danube (1650 miles), Dneister, Dnieper (1200 miles), Don (1100 miles), Volga (2200 miles), with the tributaries of the Kama, Oka, &c.), and Ural (1150 miles.) The Dahl and Gotha of Sweden, and the Arno and Tiber of Italy, cannot be reduced under this classification.

68. How may the lakes be classified ?

In three groups. Lakes Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Zurich, Neufchatel, Como, Garda, Maggiore, Balaton, &c., form the *Alpine* group; Wener, Wetter, Miosen, Lulea, &c., form the *Scandinavian* group; and Ladoga (the largest in Europe, occupying 6,300 square miles), Onega, Peipus, Saima, Ielton,\* &c., form the *Lakes of the Plain*.

69. How may Europe be divided with regard to climate and vegetation ?

Into a northern, middle, and southern region.

70. Describe briefly the northern region.

It lies N. of a line drawn from Christiana to the Southern end of the Urals. Here the cold is severe, the summer short and hot, the spring and autumn hardly perceptible, and the winter long and rigorous. The vegetation consists chiefly of pines, fir, larch, birch, &c., with mosses and berries. The chief crops are rye, oats, and barley, with hemp and flax in the E.

71. Describe the middle region.

It lies between the last and the line of 45° N. latitude. Here the temperature is moderate, and the four seasons distinct and equal, and in the western part the sea breezes temper both heat and cold, and render the rains frequent. Here deciduous trees (i. e. those whose leaves fall off every year, as the oak, elm, poplar, beech, ash, &c.) and pastures prevail, the corn plants and kitchen vegetables flourish, with the fruits most common in temperate cli-

\* This little lake in the S. E. of Russia is the saltiest lake in the world, and supplies a great part of the Russian Empire with salt.

ates, as the vine, apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, walnut, chestnut, hazel, &c.

72. What have you to say of the southern region?

It includes all the Mediterranean countries and islands. The summer heat sometimes reaches  $106^{\circ}$ , and the winter is short and moderate except in the eastern part. Long droughts alternate with heavy rains. Many of the trees are evergreens, and some of them of a tropical character; tobacco, rice, olives, myrtle, cork, oak, mulberry, oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, currants, and pomegranates ripen well, and the corn crops where the soil is well worked are most luxuriant.

73. What are the chief animals of Europe.

The wild animals are not remarkable, the more formidable having long since been exterminated in the more thickly peopled countries. The bear and wolf are still found in the Alps, Pyrenees and Dofrefield, the white bear on the northern coasts, the chamois in the Alps, and the ibex in the Caucasus. The wild bull is preserved in central Russia. The reindeer is used as a beast of draught in the N. W., and the camel (introduced from Asia) in the S. E. The domestic animals have been brought to great perfection. The birds are more noted for their song than their plumage. The eagle is found on the N. W. coasts and in the Alps. The eider fowl off the N. W. coasts are valuable for their down. Reptiles and insects are unimportant; but the fish are numerous and excellent, especially the herring and pilchard off the N. W., the tunny and anchovy in the Mediterranean, the sturgeon in the great rivers of the S. E., and the salmon in most of the rivers N. of  $45^{\circ}$  N. lat.

74. What are the chief minerals?

Europe is poor in the precious metals and gems, but very rich in the more common and useful minerals. One third of the whole mineral wealth consists of iron—of which Britain alone produces one third; the other countries noted for it being Russia, France, Sweden, &c. The iron of the last named country is the best for making steel. Nearly all the lead comes from Spain and Britain, and most of the tin from England. Britain and Russia supply most of the copper. Britain also produces most of the coal; the other countries noted for it being Belgium, Prussia and France. Salt is generally diffused, especially in England, Polish Russia and Hungary. Most of the volcanic products, (as sulphur, vitriol, pumice, &c.) come from the volcanoes of Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Italy. Hecla in Iceland, the only other active volcano in Europe, is noted for the boiling springs in its vicinity.

Germany is noted for the variety of its metals and for its mineral springs. Fine marble is cut in the Apennines and in the Archipelago. Hungary produces much saltpetre.

75. Name the countries in Europe.

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, in the N.; Russia in the E.; the British Isles, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, in the W.; Italy, Turkey, and Greece, in the S.; and Austria, Prussia, and the other German States, with Switzerland, in the centre.

76. Classify these according to their importance.

Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are called the *five great powers*. Sweden and Norway, Spain, Italy, Bavaria, and perhaps Turkey and Belgium, are second rate powers. The others are third and fourth rate.

77. Classify them according to their modes of government.

In Britain, France, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Greece, Italy, and about half the German States, the power of the monarch is limited by an assembly chosen by the people. This sort of government is called a *limited monarchy*. Switzerland is a republic. In the rest of Europe the monarch rules almost as he pleases. This sort of government is called an *unlimited monarchy* or *despotism*.

78. Classify them according to religion.

All the Europeans are Christians, except the Turks and the Tartars of the Steppes, who are Mahometans, and the Jews, who are most numerous in Germany and Polish Russia. Russians, Greeks, and the races of the Danubian Principalities of Turkey form the *Greek Church*; the English, Scotch, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and about half of the Swiss and Germans are *Protestants*. All the rest are *Roman Catholics*. The Roman Catholics form about half, the Protestants a quarter, and the Greek Church about a fifth of the whole population of Europe.

79. Classify them according to race and language.

The European races are grouped in four great families, the Celtic, Teutonic or Gothic, Slavonic, and Greco-Latin or Classic. It is remarkable that the Teutonic races correspond mainly to the Protestant nations, the Celtic and Latin to the Catholic, and the Slavonic to those of the Greek Church. Thus the Celtic nations are the Irish, Highlanders, Belgians, French, Spanish and Portuguese, (the last three mixed Celtic, Teutonic, and Latin): the Teutonic nations are the Germans, Dutch, Danes, English, Lowland Scotch, Swedes and Norwegians; and the Slavonic, the Russians, Poles, (Catholics), and the races on the Save and

Lower Danube both in Austria and Turkey. The Classic races are the Italians, (Catholics), and the Greeks, (Greek Church). The Hungarians, Turks, Lapps, Finns, Jews, Gypsies, as well as the Cossacks and other Tartars, are not of European but Asiatic origin.

80. Classify them lastly according to their leading occupations.

Spain, Switzerland, Austria, S. Germany and Turkey, are mostly agricultural and pastoral. Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Greece, agricultural and commercial. The British Isles, France, Belgium, Prussia, and N. Germany, manufacturing and commercial. The others are more of a mixed character. It will thus be seen that this classification mainly depends on the amount of mineral wealth (especially coal and iron) and the extent of coast which the various countries possess.

#### *Sweden and Norway.*

81. Where are Sweden and Norway?

They form a peninsula 1100 miles long, in the N. W. of Europe, and are together sometimes called Scandinavia. They are divided from each other by the Dofrefield Mountains. Off the W. coast are the Loffoden Isles; and off the E., Gothland Island, Oland Island, &c., in the Baltic Sea.

82. What is the nature of the country?

All but the S. E. is a rugged plateau, highest in the W., where it forms a number of bare precipices, cleft by deep inlets of the sea called fiords. This coast is the resort of vast flocks of sea fowl, and shoals of cod, herring, &c. The level S. E. is fertile.

83. What is the character of the people?

Both Swedes and Norwegians are brave, robust, and hardy of frame, cheerful and hospitable in disposition, and make good sailors.

84. What are the chief riches of these countries?

The products of their forests, mines and fisheries, viz:—copper, and iron, timber, tar, pitch, and abundance of fish. Only domestic manufactures are carried on, and the most profitable part of the farming is the dairy work. The extensive coast and favorable position of the country has greatly fostered commerce.

85. Were these countries always united?

No: Norway was, till the present century, united to Denmark. Each country has its own laws and its own parliament.

86. What is the most northern part called?

Lapland, part of which however is in Russia. Its climate is

severe, its people few and wretched. Their only wealth consists in their herds of reindeer, which animal draws their sledges, gives them milk when living, and food and clothing when dead.

87. What are the chief cities of Sweden?

Stockholm, the capital, a fine seaport on lake Malar, Gottenburg, the second town in importance, on the Gotha; Carlscrona, the station of the Swedish navy; Fahlun, noted for its copper mines, and Upsal and Lund, the two Swedish universities.

88. What are the chief cities of Norway?

Christiana, the capital, Bergen, Drontheim, and Drammen, all on fiords of the same name.

The following questions (with the references to the answers) are given as an example of the manner in which the general account of Europe may be applied to each particular country.

Name the capes (Q. 60). What is the greatest height of the Dovrefield (65)? What are the chief rivers of Sweden (67)? The lakes (68)? Describe the climate and vegetation (70)? What wild animals are found in the Dovrefield (73)? What birds on the N. W. coast (73)? What fish (73)? What fish in the rivers (73)? What is said of the Swedish iron (74)? In what rank is Sweden as a power (76)? What is the nature of the government (77)? The religion (78)? Of what race are the Swedes and Norwegians (79)? What are the leading occupations (80)?

### *Denmark.*

89. Where is Denmark, and of what does it consist?

It is S. of Scandinavia, and consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the isthmus of Sleswick, Holstein, (reckoned as part of Germany as well as of Denmark), and the islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, &c., at the entrances of the Baltic. The Faroe Islands, north of the British Isles, and Iceland, still further N.W., belong also to Denmark.

90. Of what nature are the soil and products?

The soil is sandy but moderately fertile. Dairy husbandry and commerce are the chief occupations. The Eyder is the only river. There are no minerals. The exports are corn, cattle, butter, and cheese.

91. What is the character of the Danes?

Brave, frugal, industrious, and generally well educated.

92. Describe Iceland.

It is a cold barren island, noted for its hot springs or geysers, and its volcano of Hecla. Reekavik is the chief town. The people are noted for their peaceful and simple nature, and their ancient traditions.



## 93. What are the chief towns of Denmark?

Copenhagen, the capital, a fortified seaport in Zealand; Altona, near Hamburg, a thriving port; and Kiel, on a canal which runs quite across the country.

Name the waters which surround Denmark (61). To what zone of climate does it belong (71)? How does Denmark rank as a power (76)? What is the form of government (77)? Religion (78)? Race (79)? Leading occupations (80)?

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*Russia.*

## 94. What is the extent of the Russian Empire?

About 8,000,000 square miles, being the second in size in the globe. It consists of Russia Proper, Poland, Lapland and Finland, Circassia and Georgia, Siberia (occupying one third of Asia), and Russian America. The Ural Mountains separate European from Asiatic Russia, and form the only break (and that an inconsiderable one) in the vast plain which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

## 95. How is European Russia divided?

Into Russia Proper in the N. and centre, Finland, Lapland, and the Baltic Provinces in the N. W.—taken from Sweden, Poland in the W., and various provinces in the S. E. taken from the Tartars.

## 96. Was not Poland formerly independent?

Yes, and the largest state in Europe at that time. But in the last century it was partitioned between Russia, Austria, and Prussia—Russia taking about two-thirds.

## 97. Does not the Great Plain vary much in its character?

Very much so. Finland and Lapland are rocky plateaus—the N. E. belongs to the marshy Siberian *Tundra* (see Siberia); the S. E. forms a sandy tract called the *steppes*; the centre a vast forest, the largest in Europe, and the S. an expanse of fine vegetable soil, producing luxuriant crops of wheat, &c. The E. of Poland is an immense bog.

## 98. What is to be noticed concerning the rivers?

Their vast length and their gentle current owing to their very small slope. The Volga only falls 6 inches per mile. This renders them navigable throughout, and in winter when they are frozen they form the best roads. Their usefulness is extended by canals which connect all the seas surrounding Russia.

## 99. Name the principal products?

Timber, wheat, flax, hemp, tallow, hides, leather, furs, copper, iron, coal, and salt. Mining and hardware manufactures are brisk.

ly carried on, and much leather, sailcloth, and cordage is made. But agriculture is the leading pursuit.

100. What is the character of the Russians ?

They are robust, hardy, and docile, and make good farmers and traders. The present Czar (or Emperor) has abolished serfdom. The brave and high spirited Poles and Circassians have always borne the Russian yoke with impatience. Over the steppes roam tribes of Cossacks, Calmucks, and other Tartar Tribes, with their herds of horses, cattle, and camels.

101. What are the chief ports ?

St. Petersburg, the capital, on the Neva River, (which drains lakes Ladoga, Onega, &c.,) one of the finest and largest capitals of Europe ; Cronstadt, a most strongly fortified port below the city, defends it. Other ports on the Baltic are Riga, on the S. Dwina, Revel, and Memel ; on the White Sea, Archangel, on the N. Dwina ; on the Black Sea, Kherson, and Nicolaef, both on the Dneiper, Odessa, and Sebastopol ; and on the Caspian, Astrakhan on the Volga, noted for its fairs and fisheries.

102. Name the largest inland cities.

Moscow, the old capital, noted for its history and manufactures ; New Novgorod, noted for fairs ; Kalouga, Kazan and Saratov, all on the Volga or its tributaries ; Novgorod the Great, on lake Ilmen ; Kiev and Moghilev, on the Dneiper ; Orel and Tula, on the Don ; Warsaw, on the Vistula, the capital of Poland when an independent state ; and Wilna, on the Niemen.

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### *Germany.*

103. What sort of country is Germany ?

It is a land of varied character, but it may be generally described as consisting of three natural regions, viz :—A plain in the N., a mountain system in the centre, and a hilly plateau in the S.

104. What is remarkable about its political condition ?

It is formed of a large number of independent States which form a political union, and send delegates to a Diet or General Assembly at Frankfort on the Main.

105. Name these States.

They may be arranged according to their importance in four ranks. In the 1st, are the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia. In the 2nd, the Kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, and the grand Duchy of Baden. In the 3rd, are Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Mecklenburg, Nassau,

Oldenburg, Brunswick, and Saxe Weimar. In the 4th, the smaller States, with the four free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, and Frankfort. The first three of these cities form the chief ports, and the fourth is the federal capital.

106. What is the soil of Germany?

Rich and fertile, though somewhat sandy in the N. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, madder, chicory, and beet root are generally grown; and in the centre and in the S. the vine.

107. What is the character of the Germans?

They are frank and open, though not very polished; dexterous in manufactures, patient and inventive. Their learned men are noted for their profound scholarship. Education receives great attention, and universities abound. The governments are generally despotic, and great reverence is shown for authority.

108. Describe Bavaria.

It is a fine upland plain, abounding in corn and wine. It is the third in size and importance of the German States and is entirely inland.

109. Name its chief cities.

Munich on the Iser (a tributary of the Danube,) the third city in size in Germany. Passau on the Inn, a great fortress. Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Augsburg, &c.

110. Describe Saxony.

It is small, but the most thickly peopled part of Germany; and one of its most flourishing states; foremost in mining and manufactures—the chief of which are porcelain, woollen cloth, and hardware. It is also inland, and is situated like a wedge between Austria and Prussia.

111. What are its chief cities?

Dresden, the capital, on the Elbe, Leipsic noted for its book fairs, and Chemnitz, near the Ertzgebirge or Ore Mountains, noted for mining.

112. Describe Hanover.

It is a sandy and heathy plain of but moderate fruitfulness, S. of the North Sea, chiefly agricultural, though in the Hartz Mountains to the S., much mining is carried on. The capital is Hanover, on the Weser, and the chief port Embden.

113. Describe Wirtemberg,

It is a small but fruitful agricultural region in the S., and quite inland, lying between Bavaria and Baden. The chief towns are Stuttgard the capital, and Ulm, a great fortress.

114. Describe Baden.

It lies along the Rhine. East of France, and is a region of

vineyards, though near the Black Forest pine woods prevail. The capital is Carlsruhe, and the largest town Manheim.

115. What are the other chief cities of Germany ?

Cassel, Darmstadt, Mayence, and Brunswick, all inland.

116. What are the chief exports of Germany ?

Corn, live stock, wool, timber, iron, lead, glass, porcelain, &c. The States of the N. have organized a union for commercial purposes, called the Zollverein or *Toll* union.

### *Austria.*

117. What makes Austria one of the five great Powers ?

Its size, population, and military strength.

118. Where is Austria ?

It lies partly in Southern Germany and partly to the S. E. of it. The provinces out of Germany have been taken from Hungary (formerly a powerful kingdom), Italy, and Poland. So unlike are the races of this compact state that seventeen different languages are spoken in it. Many of these races are disaffected to the government, which renders a powerful army necessary.

119. What kind of a country is Hungary ?

It forms a beautiful plain, second in size to the Great Plain ; watered by the Danube, and its tributaries the Theiss, Drave, Save, &c. ; and surrounded by the Carpathians.

120. What constitutes the wealth of Austria ?

Its agriculture and mining. With but a small extent of sea coast and no colonies, it has little commerce. The chief ports are Venice, Trieste, and Fiume. The German and Italian provinces are the most flourishing, and have manufactures of woollen and linen goods, glass, and hardware. The Hungarians and Poles are engaged in farming and mining, though in many parts the farm work is carried on in a very rude manner. The exports are corn, wine, wool, timber, salt, &c.

121. What are the largest cities ?

Vienna, the capital on the Danube—a splendid city, and the largest in central Europe; Trieste, Prague, Gratz, and Brunn, are in the German provinces; Buda and Pesth, a double city, on the Danube, the capital of Hungary, Debreczin, Pressburg, Theresianopol and Cronstadt in the Hungarian Provinces; Lemberg and Cracow in the Polish; and Venice, Padua, and Verona in the Italian.

*Prussia.*

122. In what does Prussia resemble Austria ?

Both are partly in and partly out of Germany : both are great military States, and both have been aggrandized in modern times by diplomacy and conquest.

123. In what do they differ ?

Prussia leads the opposite party to Austria in the Diet, and is there looked up to as the leader of the Northern States, of the commercial interest, and of Protestantism ; whereas Austria is the representative of the Catholics, of the agricultural interest, and of the Southern powers.

124. Of what does Prussia consist ?

Of two parts ; the smaller of which, lying on the Rhine, is separated by small German States from the larger part, which lies South of the Baltic. The Eastern part of this larger division was taken from Poland, and is therefore not reckoned in Germany.

125. What kind of surface has Prussia ?

It forms part of the Great Plain. The soil is moderately fertile, producing flax, hemp, and corn ; and in Rhine Prussia, wine. The Southern Provinces, and some of the Western, are rich in minerals. Agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce, about equally divide the attention of the people.

126. What is the character of the Prussians ?

They are of strong constitution, laborious, and brave.

127. What are the chief exports ?

Corn, timber, wool, zinc, amber, and manufactured goods in woollen and linen, iron, copper and brass work, glass, porcelain, hams and wine.

128. What are the chief cities ?

Berlin, the capital, a manufacturing city on the river Spree, a tributary of the Elbe ; Breslau, on the Oder, noted for mining ; Cologne, Coblenz, Elberfeldt and Barmen, all on the Rhine, and the last two noted for manufactures ; Magdeburgh and Potsdam, on the Elbe ; Aix la Chapelle and Posen, Coblenz and Magdeburgh are fortresses. The chief ports are Konigsberg, the old capital ; Dantzic, on the Vistula ; and Stettin, on the Oder.

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*Holland.*

129. What is meant by the Netherlands ?

The Netherlands, or Low Countries, are so called from their low situation, they being in many parts even below the level of the sea,

which is only kept out by embankments, called dykes. The term includes Holland and Belgium—the whole district forming the deltas of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt, which rivers are joined by numerous canals.

130. What is the character of the Dutch?

They are plain, frugal, and industrious, great smokers and drinkers, eager in money making, and excellent sailors. They were once the greatest carriers of Europe, but their pre-eminence in this respect has long since passed to the British.

131. What are the products of Holland?

Cattle, butter, cheese, clover, flax, hemp, linen, earthenware, salt fish, and gin are exported. Dairy farming and commerce are mostly pursued. There are no mines or woods, and the climate is too damp for crops of corn.

132. Name the chief cities.

Amsterdam, the commercial capital, on the Zuyder Zee; Rotterdam, on the Meuse; the Hague, which is the political capital; Leyden and Utrecht, two universities, both on the Rhine.

133. What Colonies has Holland?

Java, parts of Sumatra and Borneo, the Moluccas, the Banda Islands, some ports in Guinea, Dutch Guiana, and some Islands in the West Indies.

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### *Belgium.*

134. Describe Belgium.

It is like Holland, but not quite so low. The soil, though not naturally fertile, has by industry been made to produce good crops of rye, oats, wheat, barley, beet root, clover, and flax. There are manufactures in wool, linen, lace, and hardware. Rich mines of coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, &c. occur. Thus husbandry, manufactures and mining, are carried on with equal zeal and success.

135. What is the consequence?

That Belgium is the most thickly populated country in Europe, though it is one of the smallest. The people are sometimes called Belgians, and sometimes Flemings, from Flanders, the chief province.

136. What great advantage has the Belgian farmer and trader?

There being more railways in the same space than in any other country, besides canals, excellent roads and navigable rivers, communication, and therefore trade, is much facilitated.

137. Name the chief cities.

Brussels, the capital, on a tributary of the Scheldt; Antwerp,



strongly fortified, at the mouth of the same river; Ostend, the only town on the coast, and Ghent, Liege, and Bruges, manufacturing towns, inland.

### France.

138. To what does France owe her rank as a first rate power?

To her size, position, and the warlike spirit of her people. Her army is second only to the Russian, and her navy to the British.

139. What is the nature of the surface and soil?

Though in part bounded by the Alps and Pyrenees, the two highest ranges in Europe, France is not a mountainous country. The basin of the Loire in the centre, and that of the Garonne in the S. W., are plains which have for the most part good soil; though in the S. W. sandy heaths, called *landes*, prevail. The valley of the Rhone, in the S. E., is a succession of vineyards and mulberry plantations. The centre—the region of the Cevennes and Auvergne mountains—is not fertile.

140. What are the principal crops in France?

Wheat, the vine, rye, oats, barley, maize, flax, buck wheat, &c. The corn crops (except maize), occupy the North; and the vine, maize, and mulberry, the South.

141. What are the chief manufactures?

France is second only to Britain in manufactures. The chief of them is silk, carried on in and around Lyons; next, woollens in the North, linens, lace, cotton, and minor manufactures requiring great taste and elegance,—in which qualities the French excel.

142. What is the character of the French?

They are polished, gallant, witty and brave,—but volatile and vain. They are very fond of show and public amusements, and their women often take an active share in public life.

143. Name the largest inland towns.

Paris, the capital, on the Seine, the second city in Europe in size and importance; Lyons, on the Rhone and Saone, the emporium of the silk trade; Rouen, on the Seine, manufacturing cottons; St. Etienne, on the Loire, manufacturing hardware; Metz, Lille, Strasburg on the Rhine, Orleans on the Loire, Toulouse on the Garonne, Caen and Nines.

144. Name the sea ports.

Bordeaux, on the Garonne, exporting claret and other wines; Marseilles; Havre, on the Seine, the port of Paris; Nantes, on the Loire; and the naval ports of Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg.

145. What Mediterranean Island forms part of France?

Corsica, a large and mountainous island, the people of which are Italians. Ajaccio, the capital, was the birth place of Napoleon Buonaparte.

146. Name the French colonies.

In Africa, Algeria, some places on and near the Senegal, and Bourbon Island; in Asia, Pondicherry in India, and some ports in Cochin China; in America, French Guiana, three insignificant islands south of Newfoundland, and several West India islands; in Oceanica, settlements in New Caledonia, the Society Islands, and the Marquesas.

### *Spain.*

147. Describe Spain.

It is a mountainous peninsula. From the Pyrenees, which bound it on the north, a chain called the Celtiberian Mountains runs south; and from this four other chains run west, called the Castillian Mountains; and the Sierras (or *saw shaped* ranges) of Toledo, Morena and Nevada. This last rises 11,660 feet, and is the highest point in Spain; and north of it stretches the lovely plain of Andalusia, the finest part of the country. All the centre forms the plateau of Castile.

148. Is Spain a flourishing country?

By no means. The climate, which is so hot as to accustom all to take a siesta, or sleep, after dinner; the mountains, which check communication between different parts; the indolence of the people, and the restrictions of the government,—all tend to hinder manufactures and trade. The central plateaus are chiefly used as pastures for immense flocks of the celebrated Merino sheep. Agriculture is the chief employment, but is of a very rude character. The chief plants grown are the vine and mulberry.

149. What is the character of the Spaniards?

Haughty, brave, sober and patriotic; but indolent and bigoted.

150. What are the chief manufactures and exports?

The manufactures are silk at Valencia, Spanish leather at Seville, sword blades in Biscay, and wine. The exports are wines and brandies, fresh and dried fruits, wool, silk, barilla,\* quicksilver, lead, olive oil, cork, cobalt, &c.

151. What are the chief cities?

On the Tagus, Madrid, the capital, a fine, but gloomy city; on

\* An earth made from seaweed on the S. E. coast, and used in making glass, and in bleaching.

the Douro, Valladolid; on the Guadiana, Badajoz; on the Guadalquivir, Cordova, Seville the third city in size, Xeres, noted for Sherry wines, and Granada; on the Segura, Murcia; on the Guadalaviar, Valencia, the fourth city in size. Seaports, besides those mentioned, are Bilbao, Santander, Corunna, Cadiz, Malaga, Cartagena, and Barcelona, the second city in size but the first port, and also noted for manufactures. Palma, in Majorca, is the largest town in the Balearic Islands.

152. Name the colonies of Spain.

The Canary Islands, off Africa; Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; and the Philippines, in Oceanica. The Spanish also hold one or two fortified towns opposite Gibraltar.

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### *Portugal.*

153. Describe Portugal.

It resembles Spain, both physically and politically; and it will be seen by the map that three of the chief rivers, and also three of the chief ranges, belong to both countries. The climate is still hotter, but pure, and tempered by the sea breezes.

154. What are the chief products?

Port and Lisbon wine, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, salt, olive oil, wool, and cork. Agriculture is the chief pursuit.

155. Name the chief towns.

Lisbon, the capital, at the mouth of the Tagus; Oporto, the second port, and trading in wine called from it Port wine; Setubal, Coimbra, Elvas, and Evora.

156. What colonies has Portugal?

The Azores, Cape Verdes, and Madeira Islands, in the open Atlantic; with Prince's Island and St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea; Angola, Mozambique, and some other possessions in Southern Africa; the city of Goa, in India; and part of Timor Island, in Malaysia.

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### *Italy.*

157. What is the shape of Italy?

It is a boot-shaped peninsula, with Sicily at the toe. Through the centre run the Appenines, leaving the fine little plain of Tuscany West of them, and the fertile levels of Lombardy North of them, stretching to the Alps. Italy is the only part of the main land of Europe in which there are active volcanoes.

158. What makes this country especially interesting?

Not only has Italy, like Greece, a glorious ancient history, commemorated by the classic works of her writers, but she still has, for most minds, a deep interest. As she was once the mistress of the world by her arms, so she still is in the fine arts, and is so moreover of a great part of it in religion, being the centre of the Roman Catholic Church.

159. What great political changes have lately taken place?

The country was till lately divided into the States of Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, the States of the Church, and Naples. The first named State has recently annexed all the rest (except a small province round Rome, which is still ruled over by the Pope), and also part of the Austrian province in the North East, and is now (1864) called the Kingdom of Italy.

160. What are the chief products?

Oil, silk, wine, fruits, sulphur, borax, cork, straw hats and plait, coral, anchovies, wax, and perfumery. By these it will be seen what are the chief manufactures. The silk of Lombardy, and the straw plait of Tuscany, are the only very important ones. Agriculture is the chief employment. Lombardy is devoted to corn and the mulberry, Sardinia and Tuscany to the olive, and Naples to the vine. The central part of the West coast forms unhealthy marshes.

161. What is the character of the Italians?

They are fine artists and musicians, but indolent, crafty, revengeful and superstitious.

162. What islands belong to Italy?

Sicily, the finest and largest in the Mediterranean, fertile and picturesque: its chief towns are Palermo, the capital (the third Italian city in size), Messina, Catania, and Marsala, all on the coast. Sardinia also is a fine island, but less improved by tillage than Sicily: its chief ports are Cagliari and Sassari. The Lipari Isles—a volcanic group. Elba, a small island, but noted as the place of exile of Napoleon.

163. Name the chief towns in the Kingdom of Italy.

On the Po, Turin, now the political capital, and its fourth city in size; Alessandria, Ferrara. On its tributaries, Milan (the third city in size; Brescia, Parma, Modena, and Cremona. On the Arno, Florence and Pisa. The sea ports are Genoa, Leghorn, Naples (the largest city in Italy), and Ancona.

164. What are the chief towns in the Papal States?

Rome, on the Tiber, the most interesting city in Italy, the second in size, and the residence of the Pope: Civita Vecchia its port; and Perugia, on the Upper Tiber.

*Switzerland.*

165. What kind of a country is Switzerland?

It has a great variety of surface. About two thirds of it is a plain, drained by the Aar and its branches, and studded with beautiful though small lakes. The Southern part is a mountainous district with glaciers (fields of ice in the hollows of the mountains), avalanches (snow slips from the peaks), precipices, and wild passes. Much of this part is always clothed with snow.

166. For what are the Swiss remarkable?

For their simple manners, pure morals, hardy constitution, love of independence, and patriotism.

167. What are their main employments?

Agriculture (mostly dairy husbandry) is the leading employment; but in the towns of the North West are manufactures of cotton, silk and ribbons, watches and jewellery. The exports are cattle, cheese, butter, silks, watches, musical boxes and jewellery.

168. In what respects does Switzerland differ from all other European countries?

It is entirely inland, and a Republic. There are twenty-two independent Cantons, sending delegates to a federal Diet at Berne.

169. What are the chief towns?

On the Rhine, Basle, a trading city; on the Aar, Berne, the capital; on Lake Zurich, Zurich; on Lake Geneva, Geneva, noted for watches, and the largest city in the country; Saint Gall, noted for its manufactures of cotton, cloth, &c.; and Lausanne.

*Turkey.*

170. How does Turkey differ from the rest of Europe?

It is a Mahommedan country, and the manners of its people are rather Asiatic than European. The natural riches of the country are undeveloped, and the institutions of society are in a wretched condition.

171. How may the country naturally be divided?

Into two great sections, corresponding with the northern and southern slopes of the Balkan Mountains. South of this range, the people are mostly Turks—the religion Mahommedan; while North of this the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Church, and are almost independent, being more immediately under the government of their native princes, who merely pay a tribute to the Turkish government.

172. Of what kind is the government?

It is the most despotic in Europe. The monarch is called the

Sultan; the court, the Sublime Porte; the prime minister, the Grand Vizier; the provincial governors, Pachas; the churches, Mosques, and the inns, Khans.

173. What are the other parts of the Turkish, or Ottoman Empire?

Turkey in Asia, and a supremacy (though little more than nominal) over Egypt and the Barbary States. The Sultan, as the descendant of Mahomet, the founder of the religion, is looked upon as the head of the Church as well as of the State.

174. What are the chief employments?

Cattle rearing, a rude kind of agriculture, and a few manufactures in woollens, leather, and metals. The commerce is mostly in the hands of foreigners. The exports are wool, wine, tobacco, cotton, currants, almonds, figs, dates, olive oil, wax, honey, opium, morocco leather, carpets, horses, cattle, and hides.

175. What are the chief cities?

Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, the capital and largest city, presenting quite an Asiatic appearance, there being no lamps, no post office, and no names to its streets; Adrianople, the second city, on the Maritza river; Belgrade, Widin, and Silistria, all on the Danube, and well fortified; Bucharest (the third city in size). Sophia, Jassy, and Bosna Serrai, all on tributaries of the Danube, are large cities, North of the Balkan, in the tributary provinces; and Salonika, the chief port on the southern coast.

### *Greece.*

176. How is Greece divided?

Into 1st, Northern Greece, called Hellas, or Livadia; 2d, Peloponnesus, or the Morea, a peninsula joined to Livadia by the Isthmus of Corinth; and 3d, the Islands of the Archipelago:—Negropont, Andro, Zea, Paros, Naxia, Milo, Egina, Hydra, Syra, &c.

177. What is the nature of the surface?

Very mountainous, the ranges forming bold promontories, and the streams and plains very small; but every spot famous for historical associations.

178. What are the chief employments?

Pasturage, commerce, and a rude sort of tillage. There are very few manufactures. The chief exports are cotton, corn, currants, fruits, silk, olive oil, tobacco, wool, wax, and honey.

179. What islands have recently been ceded to Greece by Britain?

The chain of the Ionian Islands, the chief of which are Cephalonia, Corfu, Zante, St. Maura, and Cerigo.

180. What are the chief cities of Greece ?

Athens, the capital, on the Gulf of Egina ; Corfu, on Corfu Island, the second town in size ; Syra, on Syra Island, the third town in size, and the first town in the Archipelago ; Nauplia, on the Gulf of Nauplia ; Patras, on the Gulf of Lepanto, noted for currants ; and Negropont, in Negropont, on the Channel of Talanti.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—I. *In Europe.*

181. Where are the British Islands ?

They lie West of Europe, separated from the main land by the North Sea and the English Channel. They consist of Great Britain (including England, Wales and Scotland), Ireland, the Orkneys, Shetlands, Hebrides, and the Isles of Man, Anglesea, Wight, &c.

182. Name the other parts of the British Empire.

This Empire is the largest in the world. In *Europe*, Britain possesses Gibraltar, and the Isles of Malta, Heligoland, and the Channel Isles. In *Asia*, the town of Aden in Arabia, nearly all India, Ceylon Island, parts of Farther India, and Hong Kong Island on the South of China. In *Africa*, some towns on the Gambia River and on the Guinea Coast, Sierra Leone, Cape Colony, and Natal ; with the Islands of Ascension, St. Helena, Mauritius, the Seychelles, &c. In *Oceanica*, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and Labuan and Sarawak, off Borneo. In *America*, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Hudson Bay Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, British Honduras, the British West Indies, the Bermudas, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands. The whole comprises about 8,500,000 square miles.

183. What is to be noted about the European possessions ?

They are all small, and kept for war purposes. The Channel Islands, near France, are the only remains of the large and important French provinces once owned by England : they are Guernsey, Jersey, and a few smaller ones. Gibraltar is a vast fortress at the South of Spain, almost impregnable, and the key to the Mediterranean. Malta is an island, also strongly fortified, South of Italy. The Ionian Isles have lately been given over to Greece.

184. What are the Seas surrounding the British Isles ?

Great Britain is washed on the East by the North Sea, and on



the South by the English Channel. It is divided from Ireland by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel.

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*England and Wales.*

185. How may the coast of England be divided ?

Into South, West, and East. The whole includes about 2,000 miles. The largest inlets on the East are the Humber, the Wash, and the mouth of the Thames; and the chief capes are Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Lowestoft Ness, and the North and South Forelands.—On the South coast the chief inlets are Spithead, the Solent, Southampton Water, and Mount's Bay. The capes are Beachy Head, Selsey Bill, Dungeness, St. Catharine's Point, Start Point, Lizard Point, and Land's End.—The inlets on the West are the Bristol Channel, Swansea Bay, Caermarthen Bay, Milford Haven, Cardigan Bay, Caernarvon Bay, the Menai Strait; the mouths of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble; Morecambe Bay, and the Solway Frith. The capes are Hartland Point, St. David's Head, the Braic-y-pwll, and St. Abb's Head.

186. Describe the surface of the country.

The Pennine Range runs South through the country, and forms its main watershed. In Wales, the Cumbrian Range runs in a semi circle round Cardigan Bay. The Devonian Range runs East from Land's End to the North Foreland. East of the Pennines lies the Plain of York; while West of them is a narrower Plain, dividing them from the Cumbrian Group, which encloses the lovely Lake District. All the centre and East forms an undulating Plain, of which that part round the Wash is called the Fens. The chief Range in this central Plain is the Cotswold, in which is the source of the Thames. Snowdon (3,571 feet) is the highest Peak in Wales; and Scafell (3,166 feet), in the Cumbrian Group, the highest in England.

187. What are the chief rivers ?

Running East from the Pennines into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Yorkshire Ouse (150 miles), Trent (180 miles), Neu, Great Ouse (145 miles), the Yare with its tributaries, and the Thames (215 miles). Running South from the Devonian Hills into the Channel are the South Avon, Exe, and Tamar. Running into the Irish Sea, &c., are the Bristol Avon, Severn (240 miles), Wye, Dee, Mersey, Ribble, and Eden. The Ouse and Trent, which are branches of one river, have the largest basin; the Severn is the largest, and the Thames the most important of all the British rivers.

188. What can you say of the agriculture of England?

It forms a considerable part of the national wealth, and is carried on chiefly in the most improved style. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, rye, hops, apples and pears. Fine oak is still cut in some of the woods. A line drawn from Exeter to Whitby divides the farming districts from the manufacturing and mining.

189. Why is this?

Because the best farming land lies South East of this line, but mostly because the chief coal fields and iron mines are North West of it. The chief of these famous coal fields (the seats of the busy factories and forges of England) are the Newcastle, Leeds, Manchester, Whitehaven, Birmingham, Burslem, and Merthyr Tydvil coal fields,—each named from the largest town on it. The first and fourth of these export coal to other seaports; the second is the seat of the woollen and cutlery manufactures; the third that of the cotton and glass trades; the fifth and seventh (coal being here associated with iron) those of the hardware trade; and the sixth that of the potteries. Much of the copper and tin of Devon and Cornwall (as well as much from abroad,) is sent to this last coal field to be smelted, there being little coal in those counties. Besides these stores of coal, iron, copper and tin, England has rich mines of lead in the centre and in Wales, black lead in the North West, and manganese in the South West. Copper is also abundant in the North West, and in Anglesea.

190. What are the chief fisheries?

The cod is largely caught off the North East; the herring off the East and in the Irish Sea; the lobster off the East; the turbot, mackerel and oyster off the East and South; the pilchard off the South West, beside many others.

191. What is to be noticed concerning the public works?

The railways, telegraph lines, bridges, docks, breakwaters, lighthouses, and public buildings generally, are on a more costly scale than in any other country. Some countries surpass England in taste or magnificence, but none in the regard paid to comfort and utility.

192. How are England and Wales divided?

England into forty counties, and Wales into twelve.

193. Name the chief manufactures in order of importance.

1. The *cotton trade*, carried on at Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, Ashton, &c. 2. The *woollen*, at Leeds, Halifax, Bradford and Huddersfield; with *flannels* at Welshpool in Wales, and *hosiery* at Nottingham and Leicester. 3. The *hard-*

*ware* at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Walsall, and at Merthyr Tydvil in Wales; with *cutlery* at Sheffield. 4. *Silk* at Macclesfield, Coventry and London. 5. *Earthenware* at Burslem and the surrounding villages (called "the Potteries"). 6. *Leather* at several towns in the centre and East. 7. *Various manufactures* in London.

194. What can you say of English commerce ?

It surpasses that of any other land. The chief imports are among *raw materials*, cotton, wool, silk, flax, and hemp; among *manufactured goods*, silk, leather and linen; among *articles of food*, tea, coffee, sugar, fruits, and wheat; among *luxuries*, wines, spirits, tobacco, and spices; *sundries*, every kind of timber, oils, and guano. The exports, in order of importance, are cotton and wool-len goods, yarn, wrought iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, linen goods, copper and brass goods, coals, earthenware, silk, ale, leather, glass, tin, &c.

195. What are the chief ports ?

For the foreign trades, London, Liverpool, Hull, Stockton, and Southampton; for the Irish trade, Bristol and Liverpool; and for the coasting trade, Newcastle, Gloucester, Plymouth, Whitehaven, Sunderland, and Swansea.

196. What are the other chief cities ?

London, on the Thames, the most important city in the world and the metropolis of the empire; Oxford and Cambridge, the two great universities; York, once the second city in Britain; Norwich, the largest city in the eastern counties; Brighton, a watering place, and Portsmouth and Chatham, great naval ports.

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### *Scotland.*

197. Describe the East coast of Scotland.

It is generally lower and less wild and barren than the West. The chief inlets are the Friths of Dornoch, Moray, Tay and Forth. The chief capes are Duncansby Head, Tarbet Ness, Buchan Ness, Fife Ness and St. Abb's Head.

198. Describe the West coast.

It is high, deeply indented, and studded with islands. On the North are the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the former separated from Scotland by the Pentland Frith. On the West are the Hebrides (outer and inner) separated from it by the Minch, Little Minch, &c. The largest of the outer Hebrides are Lewis and the Uists; and of the inner, Skye, Mull, Isla, Jura, Bute, and Arran. The chief inlets on the West are Lochs Broom, Linnhe, and Fine,

Luce and Wigton Bays, and the Friths of Clyde and Solway. The chief capes are Wrath, Ardnamurchan Point, and the Mulls of Cantyre and Galloway.

199. How may the surface be divided ?

Into four highland and three lowland regions. The highland regions are formed by the Ben More Mountains, Grampians, Ochill, and Sidlaw Hills, and Lowther Hills; by far the highest of which are the Grampians, which divide the strictly mountainous parts or *Highlands* as they are called from the "*Lowlands*." The three lowland regions are Glenmore, Strathmore and the Plain of Forth and Clyde. Glenmore is a long narrow valley between the Ben More Mountains and the Grampians; Strathmore, a wide plain, lying South East of the Grampians. The plain of Forth and Clyde is the finest and flattest part of the country. Ben Nevis in the Grampians (4,570 feet) is the highest peak in the British Isles. All these seven regions stretch in a North East and South West direction, and this is the direction also of the largest arms of the sea.

200. Name the chief rivers and lakes.

On the East, the Spey, Don, Dee, Esk, Tay, Forth and Tweed. On the West, the Clyde, Ayr, and Nith. Of these the largest is the Tay, 100 miles long; but by far the most important is the Clyde. The largest lakes are Loch Lomond, Tay, Earn, Ness, Awe, Shin, and Maree.

201. What are the chief minerals ?

The greater part of the Plain of Forth and Clyde is occupied by an important coal field, on which are also mined iron and lead in large quantities. Much building stone is quarried.

202. What are the chief manufactures ?

Cotton at Glasgow and Paisley; iron and hardware in and near Glasgow; linen in the East, at Dundee and Dumferline; woollen around Galashiels (tweeds), and at Glasgow and Paisley; and carpets at Kilmarnock.

203. Describe the commerce.

It resembles that of England; the chief imports being raw materials, chiefly cotton and Colonial produce, as tea, coffee, sugar, &c.; and the chief exports, cotton and iron goods, machinery, coals, &c. Agricultural produce is extensively sent to England, including large numbers of cattle.

204. How is the country divided ?

Into the Highlands and Lowlands, and also into thirty-three counties.

205. What are the chief ports ?

Glasgow, the third port in the British Islands, and the largest town in Scotland. Leith the port of Edinburgh, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Montrose, and Perth.

206. What is the Capital ?

Edinburgh, a fine city near the Frith of Forth. Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, contain universities. Inverness is the chief place in the Northern Highlands, and Inverary in the Western.

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### *Ireland.*

207. Describe the coast of Ireland ?

On the South and East it is low, but on the North and West mountainous and much indented. The chief inlets are Loughs Swilly, Foyle, and Strangford; Dundalk, Dublin and Wexford Bays; Waterford and Cork Harbours; Bantry, Kinmare and Blacksod and Donegal Bays. The chief capes are Malin Head, Fair Head, Howth Head, Carnsore Point, Cape Clear, Mizen Dingle Bays; the mouth of the Shannon; and Galway, Clew, Head, Dunmore Head, Loop and Kerry Heads, Slyne Head, Urris Head, and Rossan Point. The chief islands are Achill, Valentia and the Arran Islands, all off the west coast.

208. Describe the surface ?

A mountain region runs North East, from Slyne Head, to Fair Head, and another from the extreme South West, across to Dublin. The hills in the first region form the Galway, Mayo and Donegal Groups, and the Antrim and Down Range. Those in the second region form the Kerry, Galtee and Slieve Bloom Ranges, and the Wicklow Group. The highest peak is Currane Tual (3,404 feet) in the Kerry range. Between these two regions lies the central plain, slightly elevated, the East part of which forms the Great Bog of Allen. Many other parts of the country form bogs of less extent, the peat of which, being used by the poor for fuel, in some measure compensates for the absence of coal, which is only mined in the North.

209. What are the chief rivers ?

The Bann and Foyle, running North; the Boyne and Liffey, flowing East; the Slaney, Barrow, Suir, Blackwater, and Lee, flowing South; and the Shannon and Erne, running West. The Shannon is the largest, being 224 miles long.

210. Name the chief lakes, or loughs.

Lough Neagh, the largest in the British Islands; lakes Erne,

Mask and Corrib; lakes Ree and Derg, in the Shannon; and the lovely lakes of Killarney.

211. What are the chief employments?

Agriculture is the most common, the chief crops being the potato, oats and flax, and dairy farming being carried on to a great extent. As there are few minerals, and little capital, manufactures do not thrive greatly: the chief are the linen trade at Belfast and Armagh; and miscellaneous manufactures at Cork, Limerick, Dublin and Kilkenny. The commerce is chiefly with Britain, and consists of the exporting of cattle, meat, butter, eggs, and linen; and the importing of coal, British goods, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, timber, &c.

212. How is Ireland divided?

Into the provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Connaught and Munster. Also, into thirty-two counties; of which Leinster contains twelve, Ulster nine, Munster six, and Connaught five.

213. Name the chief cities.

The sea ports are Dublin, the capital, on the Liffey, with a university; Cork and Belfast, the second cities of importance; Limerick, on the Shannon; Drogheda, Galway, Londonderry, Sligo, Newry, Wexford, and Tralee. The chief inland towns are Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Armagh.

## ASIA.

214. Describe the situation of Asia.

It lies East of Europe, being bounded on the North by the Arctic, East by the Pacific, and South by the Indian Oceans. It occupies 17,500,000 square miles, and has a population of about 480,000,000.

215. Describe the North coast.

It borders on a frozen ocean, and therefore has no commerce. The only important cape here is Severo; the only inlets the Gulfs of Obi and Yenesei; and the only islands the Liakhov group.

216. Describe the East coast.

It presents a remarkable series of seas, enclosed by chains of islands. Thus the Sea of Kamtchatka is enclosed by the Aleutian islands: that of Okotsk, by the Kuriles; that of Japan, by the Japan islands (Nippon, Jesso, Sikokf, Kiusiu, and Saghalien); the Yellow Sea, to some extent by Formosa and the Loo Choo islands; and the Chinese Sea, by the Philippines and Borneo. The Isle of Hainan, which, like Formosa, belongs to China, is in this last Sea. The chief headlands are North East, Cape Lop-

atka on the peninsula of Kamtchatka, and Cape Cambodia on that of Farther India. The chief straits are Behring's, La Perouse, Matsmai, Corea, Formosa, and Malacca; and the smaller indentations are the Gulfs of Pechellee, Tonquin, and Siam.

217. Describe the South coast.

The three great peninsulas of Arabia, India, and Farther India, stretch toward the Indian Ocean, forming the Red and Arabian Seas and the Bay of Bengal. Smaller indentations are the Gulfs of Suez, Akaba, Persia, Cambay, Manaar, and Martaban. The capes are Raz al Had, Comorin, Negrals, and Romania. The only important island is Ceylon.

218. Describe the West coast.

It is comparatively of small extent, and borders on the Levant, or Eastern Mediterranean, and the Black and Caspian Seas. The peninsula of Asia Minor runs West, ending at Cape Baba. The chief islands are Cyprus, Rhodes, Mitilin, Samos, &c.

219. Describe the surface and drainage.

The middle forms the Great Central Plateau, which is the highest and largest table land in the world, bounded on the North by the Altai Mountains (11,000 feet), on the East by the King Khan and Yung Ling, on the South by the Himalaya, the highest mountains in the world (Everest, its highest peak, rises to 29,000 feet), and on the West by the Beloor Tagh. On the Plateau itself are the Thian Shan and Kuen Lun ranges. From the North of the plateau the Plain of Siberia slopes to the Arctic Ocean, drained by the Obi, Yenesei (2,900 miles), and Lena; from the East those of Mantchooria and North East China slope to the Pacific, drained by the Saghalien, Hoang Ho, Yang-tse-Kiang (3,200 miles), and Canton rivers; on the South East lie the trough shaped valleys of Farther India, drained by the Cambodia, Menam, Saluen, and Irrawaddy; on the South the plain of Hindoostan is drained by the Brahmahpootra, Ganges (1,500 miles), and Indus (1,700 miles); on the West, the plain of Turkestan, drained by the Sihoon and Jihoon, both emptying into the Sea of Aral.

220. Do these tracts embrace all Asia?

No; south western Asia must be considered by itself. At the South West angle of the Great Plateau the vast mountain knot of the Hindoo Koosh connects this main body of Asia with a smaller oblong plateau, which occupies most of south western Asia. South West of this again is another and smaller plateau, that of Arabia. South western Asia is drained by the Kizil Irmak (the ancient Halys), Sakaria, Mæander, Cydnus, Jordan,



Euphrates and Tigris, Sefed and Helmund. The Mountains of Lebanon, Ararat, Taurus, and Elburz, are in this region.

221. Name the chief lakes.

On the Great Plateau, Lok Nor, Koko Nor, Balkash, &c.; North of it, Baikal; East of it, Poyang, Tong Ting, &c.; West of it, the Sea of Aral. In south western Asia, are lakes Van, Erivan, Oroomiah, the Dead Sea, Sea of Galilee, and lake Zurrah.

222. Describe the soil and minerals.

The Great Central Plateau, that of Arabia, and much of that of south western Asia, are of a desert character, being wastes of sand. Parts of the plains of Turkestan and India are also sandy deserts. Most of the plains of Mantchooria, north eastern China, and Hindoostan are very fertile; and that of Siberia would also be, but for the climate. The North of Siberia however forms vast frozen marshes, called Tundra, and the South West of it forms part of the sandy plains called Steppes. Precious stones are found in Siberia, India and Ceylon; the precious metals in the North and the South East; iron, copper and lead in the South West, South and North; tin in Farther India; coal in the East and South, and salt in most parts.

223. Describe the climate and vegetation.

In Siberia it is intensely cold: much of the soil is permanently frozen, except near the surface. The northern half, as before mentioned, consists of frozen marshes; the rest is a vast forest of pine, larch, fir, beech, &c. The great plateau is bleak, generally cold; the parts not barren being grassy plains, on which many of the corn plants grow wild. All the Eastern coast is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The whole Southern region is of a thoroughly torrid character, and the vegetation here is varied and luxuriant. Mocha, in Arabia, is the *hottest*, and Yakootsk, in Siberia, the *coldest* town in the world. The South East is the region of the spices (pepper, cinnamon, &c.), many ornamental woods (ebony, satin wood, sandal wood, rose wood, &c.), and the gutta percha. The South West is the region of the palms (date, cocoa nut, &c.), coffee, &c. Tea is the great staple of China, and rice is the common food of the teeming populations of China and India. Most gorgeous flowers flourish all over the South and East.

224. Describe the animals.

The three divisions (North, middle, and South) which have just been noticed, prevail also with regard to the animals. The Northern slope is the home of vast multitudes of fur bearing animals, as the wolf, white bear, rein deer, sable, lynx, glutton, otter, bea-

ver, fox, and dog,—as well as of Arctic birds, as the eider fowl, eagles, and owls. On the central plateau roam herds of cattle and deer, the horse, ass, shawl goat, yak, camel, &c. In the South West the noble Arab horse and the camel are the principal animals, with the lion, jackal, hyena, pheasant, many song birds, and flights of locusts. The South East is the region of the tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, giant apes, birds of brilliant plumage, and the original stock of the common fowl; with the Asiatic crocodile, and enormous serpents.

225. Describe the races of men in Asia.

Asia contains nearly half the population of the world. The people of the South West—the Jews, Arabs, Persians, Georgians, Armenians, Affghans, and Hindoos—are of the Caucasian, or white race; those of Malacca belong to the Malay, or brown race, which principally inhabits Oceanica; and all the rest (the centre, North, South East and East) of the continent, is peopled by nations of the Mongolian, or yellow race—Chinese, Japanese, Tartars, Tibetians, Siberians, Kamtchatdales, &c. China and India contain three-fourths of all the population of Asia.

226. What are the political divisions of Asia?

1. Russia in Asia, consisting of two parts, viz.: Siberia (capital Tobolsk), and Georgia (capital Teflis). 2. The Chinese Empire, comprising China Proper, Mantchooria, Mongolia, Tibet, Corea, &c. (capital Pekin). 3. Independent Tartary. 4. The Japanese Islands (capital Jeddo). 5. Hindoostan, belonging chiefly to Britain (capital Calcutta). 6. Farther India, comprising Birmah, Anam, Siam, and Malacca. 7. Persia (capital Teheran). 8. Affghanistan and Belouchistan, which are both sometimes called Eastern Persia, and are nominally subject to Persia. 9. Asiatic Turkey, comprising Asia Minor, or Anatolia (capital Smyrna), Armenia (capital Erzeroum), Syria (capital Damascus), Palestine (capital Jerusalem), and the Pachalic of Bagdad (capital Bagdad), which last comprehends the ancient Chaldea, Assyria and Mesopotamia. 10. Arabia (capital Mecca). The Tartar countries, Arabia, part of Farther India, and Eastern Persia, do not, properly speaking, form single countries, but are subdivided into independent principalities. The Arab chiefs are called Sheiks; the Tartar chiefs, Khans. The governments are all, of course, thorough despotisms.

227. What are the chief occupations?

In Siberia, hunting and mining. All through the centre, and in Arabia and Eastern Persia, pastoral occupations. In China, Farther India, Hindoostan, Persia and Turkey, agriculture, and

some manufactures and commerce. The Chinese export silks, tea, porcelain and ivory; the Hindoos, shawls, muslins, indigo, rice, and cotton; the Persians, carpets, and ottar of roses; the Turks, dried fruits, rhubarb and drugs; the Arabs, coffee and dates. The Chinese, Malays, and Parsees (of the South coast), are foremost in trading. The interior trade is carried on by caravans.

228. Name the chief sea ports.

On the West, Smyrna, Trebisonde, and Beyroot; on the South, Jiddah, Mocha, Muscat, Bassora, Busheer, Goa, Pondicherry, Bangkok (capital of Siam); on the East, Hue (capital of Anam), Canton, Amoy, Macao (Portuguese), Shanghai, Tientsin, Osaka, Nangasaki, Matsmai, Okotsk, and Petropoloski.

229. What are the chief inland towns, besides those already mentioned?

In Siberia, Irkutsk. On the table land, Kashgar, Yarkand, Elce, Lassa, Bokhara and Samarcand, emporia of the caravan trade. In China, Nankin, Hang te Chow, King te Chin. In Farther India, Monchaboo (capital of Burmah), and Ava. In Affghanistan, Cabul the capital, Kandahar, and Herat. In Persia, Ispahan, Hamadan, Kerman, and Kermansbah. In Arabia, Medina, Sana. In Turkey, Aleppo, and Mosul. Those in the British possessions will be considered by themselves.

230. What are the religions of Asia?

The Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Arabs, Persians and Affghans, are Mahomettans. Christianity is the religion of a considerable number of Hindoo converts, and also of some tribes in Turkey. But by far the largest number of the Asiatics are devoted to some kind of heathenism,—the Chinese, Japanese, Tibetans, and people of Farther India, being Buddhists—the Hindoos, Brahminists, and the Siberians, professing various obscure forms of idolatry. Nearly all religions had their source originally in Asia.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—II. *In Asia.*

231. What possessions have the British in Asia?

The port of Aden in Arabia, the island of Hong Kong on the coast of China (on which is the thriving port of Victoria), the greater part of Hindoostan, the island of Ceylon; and the provinces of Assam, Aracan, Pegu, Tenasserim, &c. in Farther India, which last are annexed to the presidency of Bengal in Hindoostan.

232. Of what parts does British India consist?

Of the five presidencies of Bengal, Agra, the North West provinces, Bombay, and Madras, which comprise the greater part of Hindoostan, and some parts of Farther India. British India was, till lately, governed by the British East India Company, but is now under the direct rule of the crown.

233. What are the other provinces of Hindoostan?

The Nizam's dominions, Nagpore, Mysore, Scindia's dominions, Goozerat, the Rajpoot states, and the Hill states, the chief of which is Kashmere. These are all under native princes, who are partly under British sway, and pay tribute. Besides, there are the independent states of Nepaul and Bhotan, the French port of Pondicherry, and the Portuguese port of Goa.

234. What are the chief cities in Hindoostan?

*In the British Provinces*—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, and Lahore, the capitals of the five presidencies; Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Bareilla, Umritsir, Moultan, Ahmedabad, and Arcot. *In the other states*—Hydrabad, Arungabad, Nagpore, Seringapatam, Gwalior, Oojein, Kashmere, Khatmandoo, Pondicherry, and Goa. The chief cities in the British possessions in Farther India are Rangoon, Aracan, Maulmein, and Singapore. The capital of British India, and the residence of the Governor General, is Calcutta. The chief towns of Ceylon are Columbo and Trincomalee.

235. What are the exports of British India, &c.

Indigo, opium, cotton, coffee, sugar, silk, wool, drugs, and teak, from Hindoostan; coffee, cocoa nut oil, and cinnamon, from Ceylon; and valuable woods, gums, and raw silk and cotton, from Farther India.

236. How is India held in subjection?

By a large army, partly composed of British troops, but chiefly of native soldiers in British pay, called *Sepoys*. There are not 50,000 Europeans in the whole country, to hold in subjection a population of more than 150,000,000.

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## AFRICA.

237. For what is Africa chiefly noted?

For its great deserts, and its being the least prosperous division of the world. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, on the East by the Indian Ocean, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 12,000,000 square miles, and a population of about 70,000,000.

## 238. Describe the coast.

It is more iron-bound than any in the world. The chief inlets are—on the North, the Gulfs of Sidra and Kabes; on the West, the Gulf of Guinea, Bights of Benin and Biafra, and St. Helena and Table Bays; and on the East, Delagoa and Sofala Bays, Mozambique Channel, the Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea, with the Gulf of Suez. The Isthmus of Suez joins Africa to Asia; the Straits of Gibraltar separate it from Spain; and Mozambique Channel divides it from the Island of Madagascar. The Straits of Babelmandel form the entrance to the Red Sea. The chief capes are—Bon, Raz al Krun, and Spartel, on the North; Boyador, Blanco, Verde, and Palmas, on the West; the Capes of Good Hope and Agulhas on the South; and Corrientes, Delgado, and Guardaui, on the East. Cape Ambro is the North, and Cape St. Mary the South point of Madagascar. The chief islands are the Madeiras, Azores, Cape Verdes, Canaries, St. Helena, Ascension, Fernando Po, Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Seychelles, &c., and Socotra.

## 239. Describe the different natural regions.

The interior forms three great divisions, all, so far as is known, of a level character. The northern region forms the low plateau of the Sahara, which is the most terrific waste of sand and rock in the world. The middle part is the fertile plain of Soudan, or Negroland; and the southern part is little known, but seems of varied character, and partly consisting of desert. These central regions are mostly divided from the coast by mountain ranges,—all the chief ranges, so far as known, running parallel to the shore. Along the North runs the Atlas Chain, about 11,000 feet high; on the West are the Kong Mountains and West African Chain; on the South are the Nieuveltdt and Sneeuwberg, descending by terrace-like plains, called *karroos*, to the Cape of Good Hope; and on the East are several chains, as the Lupata Mountains, the Geesh Mountains (a group), and a range of hills on each side of the Nile throughout its course. In the Lupata mountains occur the peaks of the Kilimanjaro and Kenia, which rise to about 20,000 feet, and are the highest known points in Africa.

## 240. What are the chief rivers and lakes?

The only important river in the North is the famous Nile, which is more than 3,000 miles long; on the West are the Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Niger (2,360 miles), Congo, Coanza, and Orange (1,000 miles); on the East are the Zambezi, Lufiji, Jubb, &c. The chief lakes are Tchad (receiving the Shary river), Taganyika, Nyassi, Victoria, Ngami, Dembea, &c.

## 241. Describe the climate.

It is generally hot and dry, the temperature being higher throughout than in other parts in the same latitude. There is little difference between summer and winter, beyond the violent tropical rains of the latter season, and the destructive droughts of the former.

## 242. How may the vegetation be described ?

North of the Sahara, the date, palm, fig, olive, orange, cork, melon, mulberry, cotton, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, rice, and maize, are grown. In the *ouases*, or fertile spots in the desert, a few palms, berries, and grasses flourish. South of this, immense tropical forests prevail, in which the baobab, oil palm, cam wood, cassia, ebony, and butter tree grow : the food plants here being the yam, papaw, ground nut, millet, sorghum, banana, maize, tamarind, cocoa nut, &c. The extreme East is the region of coffee and spices, as myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, and frankincense. In the South are heaths, aloes, bulbous roots, gorgeous flowers ; and the crops are wheat, the vine, and cotton.

## 243. Is not the zoology interesting ?

Extremely so : the tropical climate and sparse population tending to foster the higher orders of animal life. More than a fourth of all the mammalia in the globe are native. The lion abounds in the North West and South, the hyena in the South and East, the wolf and jackal in the North. There are sixty species of antelope. The giraffe, hippopotamus, zebra, and true ostrich, which are generally distributed, are peculiar to this division of the world. The elephant, buffalo, civet, huge apes, monkeys, and the crocodile, are found in most parts ; the camel in the North and centre ; the sun birds in the West ; and the termites, or white ants, in the South.

## 244. What races occupy Africa ?

The chief native race is the negro, or black, distributed over the greater part of the continent. The Northern nations (Moors, Arabs, Berbers) are of the Caucasian race ; and the Southern (as the Kafirs, Hottentots, Bojesmans) and Eastern races (as the Copts or native Egyptians, and the Somauli), differ from the true Negroes in many points. The Negro races of the centre, where they are not vitiated by the infamous slave trade, are a mild and comparatively industrious people.

## 245. What minerals are found ?

Gold abounds in the centre, and is washed down to the coast by the rivers. Silver, iron, lead, and copper are found, but are

very little worked. Salt, the chief product of the Sahara, is largely exported thence by caravans to Soudan, where it is wanting.

246. What may be observed concerning the political divisions?

They are vague in the extreme, scarcely any having definite boundaries inland. On the North are Egypt (capital Cairo) and the Barbary States, viz.: Morocco, Algiers (a French colony), Tunis, and Tripoli, each with a capital of the same name. On the East are Abyssinia and Nubia, partly subject to Egypt; the lands of the Somauli and Galla; Mozambique and Sofala, claimed by Portugal; Zanzibar, claimed by the Sheikh of Muscat in Arabia; and Natal, a British colony. On the South, Cape Colony, also a British possession. On the West, Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, containing many small British, French, and Portuguese trading posts; besides large stretches of sterile coast, almost deserted by man. In the interior, the many native states are small, unimportant, and constantly fluctuating. The only states of note are Egypt, exporting cotton, rice, wheat, indigo and opium; the Barbary States, exporting wool, leather, gums, wax, oil, and fruit; and the colonies of Algiers and the Cape.

247. What are the prevailing religions of Africa?

The Copts and Abyssinians are degenerate Christians; most of the rest of the Northern nations are Mahometans; and most of the Negroes embrace a rude kind of idolatry called *fetichism*.

248. What are the other chief towns?

On the North coast, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Bona, and Oran. On the West, Mogador, St. Louis (a French port), Elmira, (Dutch) and Loando (Portuguese). On the East, Mozambique (Portuguese), Zanzibar (Arab), Berbera, Massuah, Suakim, Cosseir, and Suez. The chief inland towns are Mourzouk, Kairwan, Constantina, and Fez, in the Barbary States; Koomassie and Abomey, in Guinea; and Sackatoo, Timbuctoo, Sego, and Angor-mou, in Soudan. Madagascar is divided into a number of native tribes. The largest town is Tananarivo, and the chief port Tamatave. The British towns will be mentioned by themselves.

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### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—III. *In Africa.*

249. What possessions have the British in Africa?

Cape Colony and Natal, in the South; Sierra Leone and several small settlements on the Gambia and the Guinea coast, in the West; and the islands of Mauritius, the Seychelles, St. Helena, and Ascension. The most important of these are Cape Colony,



Natal, and Mauritius, which are agricultural settlements, exporting wool, hides, wine, flour, tallow, whale oil, salt meat, cotton, and sugar. The settlements on the West coast are chiefly kept as trading posts, and export gold dust, ivory, teak wood, palm oil, hides, &c. St. Helena and Ascension are stopping places for ships.

250. What are the chief towns?

In Cape Colony, Capetown, the capital, Graham's Town, and Port Elizabeth. In Natal, Pieter Mauritzberg, and D'Urban. On the Gambia, Bathurst. On the Guinea Coast, Cape Coast Castle. In Sierra Leone, Freetown. In Mauritius, Port Louis.

### NORTH AMERICA.

251. What is the situation and extent of North America?

It forms the Northern and larger portion of the New World, and has the Arctic Ocean on the North, the Atlantic on the East, the Pacific on the West, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South, where it is joined to South America by the Isthmus of Panama. Including the West Indies, it occupies 9,600,000 square miles, and has a population of over 47,000,000.

252. Name the inlets and straits of the East coast.

Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Chaleur, Bay of Fundy, St. Mary's Bay, Passamaquoddy Bay, Massachusetts Bay, Narragansett Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle Sound, besides many important harbors, as those of Miramichi, Halifax, St. John, Portland, Boston, New port, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, and Savannah. The straits are Belleisle, Northumberland, the Gut of Canso, Long Island Sound, and the Florida Channel.

253. Name the islands on this coast.

The chief are Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Grand Manan, Mount Desert, Nantucket, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Bermudas.

254. What are its chief capes and peninsulas?

The headlands are Chudleigh, Gaspé, Breton, Canso, Sable (N.S.), Cod, Montauk Point, Sandy Hook. Capes Mary and Henlopen, Charles and Henry, and Sable (Flor.). The peninsulas are Labrador, Gaspé, Nova Scotia, New Jersey, Delaware, and Florida.

255. Describe the South coast.

It is generally low and sandy. The chief inlets are Apalachicola and Mobile harbors, Black, Barataria, and Galveston Bays,

Lake Pontchartrain, and the Gulfs of Campeachy and Honduras. The chief capes are Catoche and Gracias a Dios; and the only important peninsula Yucatan.

256. Describe the West coast.

It is generally high and iron-bound. The chief inlets are the Gulfs of Darien, California, and Georgia, Acapulco Harbor, the Golden Gate, the straits of San Juan de Fuca, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Behring's Sea and Straits. The chief headlands—Point Gorda, and Capes San Lucas, Mendocino, Flattery, and Prince of Wales. The chief peninsulas—Old California and Alaska. The coasts of the West Indies, and the North coast, will be described separately.

257. How may the surface be divided ?

Into six great sections, viz.: 1. and 2. The northern and southern slopes of the Great Central Plain, the largest in the world, continuous from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. 3. The basin of the St. Lawrence and its lakes. 4. The Atlantic, or eastern slope. 5. The Pacific, or western slope. 6. The isthmus of Mexico and Central America. Greenland and the Arctic islands on the North, and the Archipelago of the West Indies to the South, are of course additional.

258. Describe the mountain ranges.

1. The Rocky mountains, with their continuations, the Sierra Madre of Mexico, and the Andes of S. America form an immense chain running through the entire length of the New World on its Western side. It is the longest range in the world, and in height inferior only to the Himalaya. 2. On the East side of North America run the Alleghanies, a chain of less importance. 3. The Laurentian Hills form the North edge of the Great Canadian Basin. 4. The West Coast Mountains run parallel to and West of the Rocky Mountains, and are by some considered a part of them. In this chain is the highest peak in North America, viz., Mount St. Elias (a volcano) which rises 17,860 feet, while the highest peak of the rocky mountains Popocatepetl (also a volcano) is but 17,117 feet. The Alleghanies rise only 6,500 feet, the Laurentian Hills still lower. In the central part of the Rocky Mountains is the Plateau of Utah, and in the South, that of Mexico.

259. Of what character is the Great Plain ?

Much of the Northern or British slope is useless by reason of its frigid climate. But the Southern slope, which lies entirely in the United States, is all fertile (except a broad strip of desert next the Rocky Mountains), and is being rapidly peopled. All the centre is occupied by the grassy prairies, while the East is a forest region rising gradually to the Alleghanies.

**260. Of what nature are the Atlantic and Pacific slopes ?**

The northern third of the Atlantic slope is rugged, but rendered fairly productive by human skill, the central part is richer, and the southern portion still more so, and is chiefly tilled by slave labour. The Pacific slope is mostly rocky and sterile, except near the coast.

**261. Of what nature is the Isthmus ?**

Mexico is chiefly a plateau generally fertile, but little cultivated ; and the mountain chain running through the centre is noted for the great number and violence of its volcanoes.

**262. How may the rivers be classed ?**

According to the slopes before mentioned. The North slope of the Great Plain is drained by the McKenzie and Coppermine, falling into the Arctic Ocean, by the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbittibbie, East Main, and Great Whale rivers, falling into Hudson Bay ; and by the Saskatchewan, falling into lake Winnipeg. The South slope is drained by the Appalachicola, Mobile, Pearl, Mississippi, Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Rio Grande. The Canadian basin is entirely drained by the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. The Atlantic slope by the Restigouche, Miramichi, St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Cape Fear River, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha, and Saint John's. And the Pacific slope by the Colorado, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Oregon, Frazer's and Simpson's Rivers. The Rivers of the Isthmus are short,—the chief are the Yaqui and Rio Grande, running West ; and the Santander, Tula, Tabasco, Cape River, and San Juan, running East. The lakes are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Great Salt Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Nicaragua, &c.

**263. Describe the Mississippi.**

It is the longest river in the globe, rising in the low watershed in Minnesota, which divides the North from the South slope of the Great Plain, and running South for 2,200 miles. But its whole length, measured up the Missouri, which is in fact the main stream, is near 4,500 miles. Its great affluents from the West are the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers ; and that on the East, the Ohio. The Missouri receives the Yellow Stone and the Platte ; the Arkansas receives the Canadian rivers ; and the Ohio the Cumberland and Tennessee,—all larger rivers than any of the Atlantic slope.

**264. What is peculiar about the climate ?**

It is generally colder, moister, and subject to greater extremes

in the more thickly settled parts, than in corresponding latitudes of the Old World. The Eastern coast is colder and more extreme in climate than the Western. On the great Mexican plateau the weather is almost a perpetual spring.

265. Describe the vegetation.

In the tropical parts, the mahogany, logwood, vanilla, jalap, and many species of cactus prevail; and rice, cotton, sugar, the banana and the peach are cultivated. In the temperate regions, oaks, cypresses, maples, pines, ash, elm, beech, birch, cedar, chestnut, hickory, locust tree, and walnut. Maize, the potato, and tobacco, are native plants. Wheat, and the other chief grains and fruits, have been introduced, and immense crops of the first-named grain are grown in the centre. Approaching the North, the pines are more numerous, with the larch, hazel, willow, and poplar. Beyond the Polar circle, not a tree is seen, and the vegetation mostly consists of mosses, lichens, and dwarf shrubs.

266. Describe the animals.

The native races are strikingly different from those of the Old World; from which however America received her farm stock, as well as the prominent food plants. The fur bearing animals and aquatic birds of the North, are the only tribes common to both continents. The jaguar, or native panther, is found in the South; the grizzly bear, and a peculiar breed of sheep and goats, are found in the Rocky Mountain region. The bison belongs to the prairies, where are likewise found native species of deer and bears. The musk ox, beaver, lynx, wolf and fox, abound in the far North. Among the birds, the eagle, vulture, passenger pigeon, and turkey, deserve mention; among the reptiles, the turtle, the rattlesnake and other venomous serpents, besides the alligator.

267. What are the native races of men?

The red, or American race, originally roamed over the entire continent, except the extreme northern parts, where their place is taken by the Esquimaux. War, hunting and fishing, were their chief occupations, and fostered a stern, vindictive, and cold disposition. They have long been diminishing in number, and are now almost confined to those parts less peopled by European colonists, viz.: the United States West of the Mississippi, the Hudson Bay territory, and the interior of the Isthmus.

268. What are the political divisions of North America?

The Colonial possessions of Britain, Denmark, and Russia; and the Republics of the United States, Mexico, and Central America.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—IV. *In North America.*

269. Name the colonies of British North America.

Canada; the lower provinces, viz., New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton), Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland; Hudson Bay Territory; British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island; and the West Indian Colonies.

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*New Brunswick.*

270. What are the boundaries of New Brunswick?

On the North, the Bay of Chaleur and Canada, on the East, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the South, Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, and on the West, the State of Maine.

271. What is the area and population?

New Brunswick contains 27,620 square miles, and has a population of over a quarter of a million.

272. What are the most important features of the coast?

The chief capes are Points Miscou and Escuminac, and Cape Tormentine in the East, and Capes Enrage, Meranguin, Spencer, Mispec and Lepreau, on the South. At the North-east are the Isles of Shippegan and Miscou, and at the South-west, those of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, Deer Island, &c. The chief inlets are Dalhousie and Bathurst Harbors in the Bay of Chaleur, Shippegan Harbor, Miramichi River, Richibucto, and Shediac Harbors, and Bay Verte in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and Shepody Bay, St John Harbor, and Maces and Passamaquoddy Bays in the Bay of Fundy. This last Bay which is 200 miles long, has a high and rocky shore, while the Gulf, or North Shore, is low and sandy. The tides in the Bay are the highest in the world.

273. How does New Brunswick lie with respect to the other Provinces?

It is joined to Nova Scotia at the South-east by the Isthmus of Chignecto, which is less than fifteen miles wide, and separated from Prince Edward Island by Northumberland Straits, which in one part are only nine miles wide.

274. Describe the surface.

It is rugged and broken, especially at the North-west, which, however, is the only part that can be called mountainous. Most of the ranges of hills run to the North-east or East. The only range of note is that of the Tobique Hills, in which is Bald Mountain, 2,170 feet high, and the highest land in the Province. The county of Kent is a fine plain. The watershed of the Province runs South-east from the Gaspé Mountains to Nova Scotia,

but is not a continuous range of hills. The Eastern slope of it is drained by the streams falling into the Bay of Chaleur and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Western by the left-hand tributaries of the Saint John, as well as by other rivers falling into the Bay of Fundy.

275. Name the rivers draining the Eastern slope.

The Restigouche, Belledune, Caraque, and Nepisiguit, falling into Bay Chaleur; and the Tracadie, Tabusintac, Miramichi, Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac, running into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

276. What are the rivers of the Western slope?

The Petitcodiac, St. John, Magaguadavic, and St. Croix.

277. Classify these rivers according to their size.

In the 1st class is the St. John only—450 miles long, receiving the Aroostook, Meduxnakeag, and Oromocto on the right, and the Tobique, Nashwaak, Salmon river (with Grand Lake and its outlet, the Jemseg), Washademoak and Kennebecasis on the left, all of which tributaries are over 80 miles long. In the 2nd class are the Restigouche and Miramichi,—the former 200 miles long and receiving the Metapediac, Kedgwick, Mistouche, Upsalquitch, &c., and the latter 225 miles long, formed by the junction of the main North West and South West branches, and receiving the Cain's river, Etienne, Dungarron, Sevogle, &c. In the 3rd class are the Nepisiguit, Petitcodiac, Magaguadavic, each more than 80 miles long. The others mentioned are in the 4th class. No country in the world is more plentifully watered than New Brunswick. Generally speaking, it may be said that the Restigouche drains the North, the St. John the West and South, and the Miramichi the centre of the country.

278. What are the largest lakes?

Grand Lake, 30 miles long, drained by the Jemseg; Grand Lake and others, drained by the St. Croix; the Tobique, Miramichi, Oromocto and Magaguadavic lakes drained by rivers of the same name; and Loch Lomond near St. John.

279. What is the nature of the soil?

It is fertile in the intervalles, or river bottoms, along the North Shore, and especially so in Sussex Vale, and the marshes of the South East. Much of it however is too rocky or swampy for good crops.

280. Name the chief minerals.

They are coal, chiefly in the East and South East, and near Grand Lake. From that at the South East, called Albertite, several mineral oils are made, as paraffine, naphtha, &c. Iron is

found at Woodstock, &c. Manganese, lead and copper, in various parts. Gypsum, and stone for grindstones, at the South East, and clay for bricks near Grand Lake.

281. What are the chief native animals?

The quadrupeds are mostly of the carnivorous, the gnawing, and the ruminating kinds, and most of them fur bearing; as the bear, lynx, fox, wolf, weasel, otter, badger, beaver, hare, squirrel, porcupine, musquash, moose, and cariboo. The birds are numerous—the waders, swimmers, scratchers, and perchers, prevailing, as the heron, snipe, bittern, partridge, plovers, duck, teal, goose, humming bird, snow bird, &c. Fish are plentiful; salmon, and trout abounding in the rivers and lakes, and haddock, cod, hake, mackerel, gaspereau, shad, and herring, off the coasts.

282. What is to be noticed concerning the forests?

They form the material of the chief industry of the country, and still clothe the greater part of its surface. The maples, birches, beeches, elms, ashes, and oaks, are the chief hard woods, while the principal soft woods (which are more numerous) are the pines, spruces, larches, cedars, and firs,—all cone bearing, and evergreens.

283. What different races form the population?

1st. The British colonists, who may be subdivided into those who came before the American revolution (chiefly from New England), those who were driven hither by that event—called “the Loyalists,” and emigrants from the British Isles since. 2d. The remnant of the former French population—called the *habitans*. 3d. The Indian aborigines, belonging to the Micmac and Milicete tribes, and now only numbering about 1,000.

284. Name the counties of New Brunswick.

On the coast are Restigouche [county town Dalhousie], Gloucester [Bathurst], Northumberland [Newcastle], Kent [Richibucto], Westmorland [Dorchester], Albert [Hopewell], St. John [St. John], and Charlotte [St. Andrews]. Inland are King's [Kingston], Queen's [Gagetown], Sunbury [Oromocto\*], York [Fredericton], Carleton [Woodstock], and Victoria [Colebrook†].—In all 14 counties. Northumberland is the largest, and St. John the smallest county. Victoria the most hilly, and Kent the most level. The large islands all belong either to Charlotte or Gloucester counties. Queen's contains the largest lake. Sunbury was the first county constituted,† and is the best laid out. Albert is the

\* Or Burton.

† Or Grand Falls.

‡ The whole Province, when it formed part of Nova Scotia, was called the County of Sunbury.



richest in minerals. Westmorland contains the most marsh land. St. John is the most populous, and Victoria is the most thinly settled. St. John, Northumberland and Charlotte are foremost in shipbuilding and commerce, and Victoria and Restigouche in lumbering. York contains the capital.

285. What are the chief occupations ?

Lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, and commerce; and to a less extent, manufactures and mining. The chief crops are hay, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, turnips, Indian corn, oats, &c. The chief exports are ships, timber, and fish.

286. What is the nature of the government ?

That of a colony, which, though presided over by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the British crown, has entire control over its internal affairs by electing its own legislators. Yet there is no more loyal part of the British dominions, nor one in which the moral force of deference for the Mother Country, and for its Sovereign, is more felt.

287. What are the chief religious denominations ?

Roman Catholics, comprising the Irish, French, and Indians, form the the largest religious body, and have Sees at St. John and Chatham. Next in order of numbers are the Presbyterians, Baptists, Church of England, and Methodists. The Province forms the Protestant Diocese of Fredericton.

288. What is the state of education ?

The sparseness of the population and the smallness of most of the settlements are unfavorable to it; but in the larger towns it is probably equal to that of any other country. There is a University at Fredericton, with two Wesleyan Academies at Sackville, a Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, a Free Kirk College at Woodstock, Grammar Schools in each county town, and Training and Madras Schools at St. John.

289. What is the government capital ?

Fredericton, situated 85 miles up the St. John. It is a well built city of 8,000 inhabitants, containing the Government House, the Parliament Buildings, the University of New Brunswick and the English Church Cathedral, some of which are fine structures. It is also the business centre of one of the finest agricultural regions in the province.

290. What is the commercial capital ?

*St. John City*, at the mouth of the St. John, one of the most thriving ports in America. With the suburbs of Carleton, Portland, and Indiantown, it has nearly 45,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly improving in an architectural as well as a commercial

point of view. Among its finest buildings may be mentioned the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace adjacent, the new Hospital, the Custom House, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum and the Suspension Bridge near it. It carries on a large and most important trade in shipbuilding and the export of lumber.

291. What are the other chief ports ?

Dalhousie and Bathurst, the ports of the Bay Chaleur ; the four adjacent towns of Newcastle, Chatham, Douglastown, and Nelson, on the lower Miramichi, which are generally called collectively "Miramichi," and do a large business in ships and lumber ; Richibucto ; Shediac, important as the eastern terminus of the railway from St. John, and as the depot of the trade of Prince Edward Island ; Moncton, at the bend of the Petitcodiac, also on the railway just referred to ; St. Andrews and St. Stephens, the chief ports on Passamaquoddy Bay—the former also important on account of its being the sea terminus of a railway running thence North to Woodstock, on the St. John. Minor ports are Shippegan, Cambelltown, Buctouche, Dorchester, Hillsborough, Quaco, St. George (or Magaguadavic), &c.

292. What are the chief inland towns ?

Besides the county towns already mentioned, there are few of any size. The largest are Boiestown on the upper Miramichi, Sussex in Sussex Vale, Hampton (K. C.) and the river ports on the St. John, as Sheffield, Maugerville, Stanley (on the Nashwaak), Grand Lake (the settlement at the head of that lake in Queen's County), Eel River, Florenceville, Tobique (at the mouth of that tributary), &c.

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### *Nova Scotia.*

293. What is the general description of this province ?

It is a triangular peninsula lying South East of New Brunswick ; to which it is joined by the isthmus of Chignecto. Cape Breton, to the North East, belongs to it.

294. What are its area and population ?

Nova Scotia proper has an area of 15,615 square miles, and a population of 255,000. Cape Breton has an area of 3,125 square miles, and a population of about 65,000. The united area is therefore 18,740 square miles, and the total population 320,000.

295. Describe the coast.

On the North is the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Northumberland, which latter separate the province from Prince Edward Island. The chief capes on this coast are St. George, John, and Malagash ; and the chief inlets are Tattamagouche, Pictou, Antigonish, and Chedabucto harbors ; besides the Gut of

Canso, separating the peninsula from Cape Breton. The East coast is high and rocky and much indented, bordering on the open Atlantic. The chief inlets here are St. Mary's Bay, Sheet, Ship, Jeddore, Musquodoboit, and Halifax harbors, Mahone Bay, and Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne, and Barrington harbors. The capes are Canso, Sambro, La Have, La Tour, and Sable. The West coast is also high, but more iron-bound. The chief capes here are Fourchu, St. Mary, Black Rock, Digby Neck, Chignecto, and Split. The chief inlets are Tuskent Bay, Yarmouth Harbor, St. Mary's Bay (with the Grand and Petite Passages), Annapolis Basin, Basin and Channel of Minas, Mouth of the Avon, Cobequid Bay, and Cumberland Basin. The chief islands of Nova Scotia, besides Cape Breton, are Pictou on the North; Sable Island, far out to sea, on the East; Cape Sable Island, close in on the South; Seal Island, also on the South; and Long and Briar Islands, on the West.

296. Describe the coast of Cape Breton.

That part facing the open sea is precipitous and iron-bound. But a noble sheet of water, called the Bras D'or, nearly cuts the island in two, and is navigable throughout. The other chief bays are Mirè, Gabarus, St. Ann's, Aspy, and St. Peter's. The chief capes are North, Egmont, Murgain, and Breton. Adjacent are the isles of Boulardarie, separating the entrance to the Bras D'or into two parts; Scatarie, off the East; and Madame, off the South.

297. Describe the watershed of Nova Scotia.

It runs East under the name of the Cumberland Mountains, Cobequid Mountains, Thom, &c., to Canso, and thence South-west to Cape Sable. Parts of this latter section of it are the Ardois Mountain, the North and South Mountains of Cornwallis, and the Blue Hills of Shelburne. West of the range are the fine valleys of the Annapolis and the Cornwallis. The Cobequid mountains rising to 1,100 feet form the highest land in the Province.

298. What are the largest rivers?

The three rivers of Pictou, and the Antigonish running North, the Country Harbor River, St. Mary's River, Musquodoboit, Sackville, La Have, Port Medway, and Liverpool, flowing East, the Roseway, Clyde and Tuskent, flowing South, and the Sissiboo, Annapolis, Cornwallis, Gaspereau, Avon, and Shubenacadie, flowing into the Bay of Fundy. Those in Cape Breton are the Mirè, Margarie, and Inhabitants. The largest of all these are the Annapolis, and St. Mary's, each over 80 miles long, and the Liverpool River.

299. Name the chief lakes.

They are numerous but small. Rossignol, 30 miles long, and drained by the Liverpool River, is the largest: next are Malaga, Fairy Lake, the Tusket Lakes, Ship Harbour Lake, and College Lake.

300. What is the nature of the soil?

Fertile on the North Shore, round the Basin of Minas, and through the Annapolis Valley thence South West. The Eastern shore and most of Cape Breton is rocky and unfruitful. As usual, the intervalles everywhere are fertile.

301. Compare the climate with that of adjoining provinces.

It is rather milder, especially in the Southwest, than that of New Brunswick, but less so than that of Prince Edward Island. The animals and vegetables are the same as those of New Brunswick.

302. Name the counties.

There are fourteen in Nova Scotia and four in Cape Breton. Those in Nova Scotia are Cumberland (county town Amherst), Colchester (Truro), Sydney (Dorchester or Antigonish), King's (Kentville), Hants (Windsor), Queen's (Liverpool), and the Counties of Pictou, Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth, each with County Towns of the same name. Those in Cape Breton are Inverness (county town Port Hood), Victoria (Baddeck), Cape Breton (Sydney), and Richmond (Arichat).

303. What are the chief occupations?

Similar to those in New Brunswick, but farming and fishing are more extensively carried on, and lumbering and shipbuilding less so. The Cornwallis Valley is called the Garden of Nova Scotia, and is noted for its potatoes, apples, peas, cherries and plums. Timber is cut in considerable quantities on the East coast. The main crops are hay, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, fruit, rye, maize, &c. Dairy produce is an important item.

304. What can you say about the commerce?

It is considerable; the Province exports timber, cordwood, coal, gypsum, potatoes, apples, cider, fish, cattle, salt meat, &c.; and imports British goods of all kinds, flour, American manufactures, tea and West India produce.

305. Has Nova Scotia any manufactures or mining?

Yes. The chief manufactures are the preparation of lumber, shipbuilding, the weaving of "home-spuns," brick, soap and candle making, tanning, &c. Much coal is shipped from Pictou and Cumberland counties, as well as from Sydney, Cape Breton. Iron

of excellent quality is got North of the Basin of Minas and in parts of the Annapolis Valley. Gypsum and lime (from Windsor), and grindstones are also exported. Fishing is profitably pursued in Shelburne, Lunenburg and Sydney Counties, as well as in Cape Breton.

306. Describe the Government.

It is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council and the two legislative bodies, viz: the Legislative Council or Upper House, and the Legislative Assembly or Lower House. The former is appointed by the Crown for life; the latter, numbering fifty members, elected by the people every four years. It is, in all respects, similar to the Government of the other British Colonies.

307. What railways has Nova Scotia?

A line runs from Halifax to Windsor, whence a steamer plies to St. John, New Brunswick. A line branches off from this to Truro, and is intended to join the New Brunswick line at the frontier. Short lines are used at the Pictou and Sydney mines.

308. Name the chief religious denominations.

The Province, with Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, forms the Protestant diocese of Halifax. The Presbyterians are the largest body, and next in order are the Catholics (who divide the Province into two bishoprics), Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, &c.

309. What are the chief educational institutions?

King's College, Windsor, the oldest University in British North America (Episcopalian), the Presbyterian Academy at Pictou, Acadia College, Wolfville (Baptist), the Independent Seminary at Liverpool, and the Training Schools for teachers at Truro.

310. Name the chief towns.

Most have been already mentioned as county towns. Halifax, the capital, with a population of 33,000, is the largest; next comes Yarmouth and Pictou, each with about 8,000 souls; next, Truro, Windsor, Annapolis, Liverpool and Lunenburg, each over 2,000. The smaller towns requiring mention are Weymouth, Westport, Hantsport, Horton, Bridgetown and Tusket, on the West; Parrsborough, Albion Mines, Tattamagouche and Pugwash, on the North; and Sherbrooke, Milton and Chester, on the East.

311. Describe Halifax.

It is situated at the mouth of Bedford Basin, with Dartmouth opposite; and is defended by the Citadel, which is almost impregnable, and always garrisoned. The islands in the harbor are also

fortified, as well as the naval dockyard, containing fourteen acres, and the arsenal. Halifax is the chief military and naval station in the lower colonies, the first American port touched at by the Cunard steamers from Europe, and the commercial as well as the government capital of Nova Scotia.

312. What is noteworthy about any of the other towns ?

Annapolis was the former capital of the Province, and is the oldest town in British America. It is now a quiet agricultural place. Digby has steam communication with St. John, which is opposite to it on the bay shore. Yarmouth has a large carrying and shipbuilding trade. Pictou is the chief mining town in the Province and the largest place on the North shore. Arichat, a fishing town on Isle Madame, is the largest town of Cape Breton. Sydney, the capital of the last named island, is a port trading in coal, fish, &c. Louisburg, also in Cape Breton, now deserted, was once a huge fortress, and was, under the French, what Halifax now is—the stronghold of the lower provinces.

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#### *Prince Edward Island.*

313. Give a general description of this Province.

It is a crescent-shaped island, lying parallel with the Gulf shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Northumberland Straits. It contains 2,130 square miles, and a population of 80,000.

314. Describe the coast.

Its shores are much indented—the largest inlets being Hillsborough, Richmond, St. Peters, Cardigan, Bedeque, Egmont and Holland Bays. Those on the North have generally sand-bars at their mouths. The chief headlands are Capes North, Wolfe, Traverse, Bear, and East; Points West, Prim, Rice, and Red Head.

315. Describe the surface, soil and climate.

The surface is gently undulating or nearly level. The largest streams (hardly to be called rivers) are the Hillsborough, York, Cardigan, and Montague. The island was once covered with a dense growth of beech, birch, maple, spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, and larch, much of which yet remains. The soil is excellently suited for farming and yields good crops. No minerals occur. The climate is milder than that of the opposite mainland and free from fog.

316. How is the island divided ?

Into three counties, viz: — Queen's (county town Charlotte-

town), King's (Georgetown), and Prince's (Princetown). It was granted away in sixty-seven lots, which division still obtains, and is important to observe. The parts around Holland Bay are usually called Cascumpeque, those around Richmond Bay, Malpeque, and those around Bedeque Bay, Bedeque.

317. What are the chief occupations?

Farming is the most general. Fishing, shipbuilding, and the weaving of coarse woollens are also carried on. The most usual crops are potatoes, oats, barley, turnips, peas, beans, and wheat. Nearly one-fifth of the whole island is tilled. The fisheries are also valuable—oysters alone being an important export. Dairy husbandry is also largely pursued. The exports are barley, oats, potatoes, beef, cattle, &c.

318. What is the government?

It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council of nine, a Legislative Council of seventeen, and a Legislative Assembly of about thirty members.

319. What religious denominations prevail?

The Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. The island forms a diocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

320. What are the chief towns?

Charlottetown, on Hillsborough Bay, with about 8,000 inhabitants, is the largest town, and the commercial as well as the political capital. It builds many small ships for sale in Newfoundland. The Province Buildings (of stone), the Government House, and the Roman Catholic College are the chief edifices. Georgetown, engaged in the wood trade and in shipbuilding, Princetown or Malpeque, St. Eleanor's, and Summerside or Bedeque, are thriving villages rather than towns.

### *Newfoundland.*

321. Mention the size, population and situation of this Province.

It is a large island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, occupying about 60,000 square miles, and having a population of about 125,000.

322. Describe the coast.

It is one of the most rugged and irregular in the world. The whole island forms an irregular triangle, the angles of which are Cape Norman at the North, Cape Ray at the Southwest, and Cape Race at the Southeast. The other chief points are Capes St. George, May, St. Mary, Spear, Bonavista, Freels, and St. John. Among the many remarkable promontories are the North, Burin,



and Avalon peninsulas, the last being nearly cut off from the body of the island by Placentia and Trinity Bays. The other large inlets are St. Mary's, Conception, Bonavista, Fortune, Hermitage, St. George, White, and Notre Dame Bays, the Bay of Islands, and St. John's Harbor.

323. What is the general nature of the surface and drainage?

The surface is rugged in the extreme, being an alternation of rock and swamp. The general direction of the ranges as well as of the promontories, is from Northeast to Southwest. The Long Range, however, runs North from Cape Ray to Cape Norman, and the Flakey Downs, forming the watershed of Avalon Peninsula, runs Southeast. One of the chief ranges running Northeast is that of the Blue Hills, ending at Cape Freels. The general direction of the valleys (and, of course, the streams draining them) is also Northeast and Southwest, and the rivers often drain large lakes, here called ponds. Thus the Exploits River, draining Bathurst Lake, the Humber, draining Bay of Islands Lake, the Gander, draining Lake Lambert, and the Gambo, draining Barrow Lake, all flow in this direction. Little is known about the interior; and its stormy climate, want of timber, and general sterility, will always prevent the island from being settled to any extent, except near the coast.

324. For what then is the island valuable?

For its fisheries, which are among the richest in the world. The more useful metals, with coal and gypsum, occur, but are hardly at all worked.

325. Where are the fisheries prosecuted?

Sometimes off the shore, but chiefly out at sea on what are called "the Banks"—shoals frequented by vast numbers of cod, herring, mackerel, mullet, capelan, &c. The salmon fishery is also important. Besides the vessels of the Province, others from France and the United States resort hither. The French own the little islands of St. Pierre, Miquelon and Langley off the South, which were ceded to them for fishing purposes.

326. What may be said of the climate, vegetables and animals?

The climate, though on the whole healthy, is very severe. The snow storms in winter and the fogs in summer are its drawbacks. The cariboo, wolf, bear, beaver, fox, and Newfoundland dog are numerous, and the seal on the coast. Timber is small and scarce; but pasturage, berries, and evergreens are plentiful. Tillage is limited to kitchen vegetables. Thus, fishing may be said to form almost the only employment of any note.

327. How is the island divided?

Into ten electoral districts, viz: Fogo, Bonavista, Trinity, Conception, St. John's, Ferryland, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and Fortune Bay. The Western part is scarcely at all settled, and is therefore not laid out in districts. The chief towns are St. John's, the capital, Harbor Grace, Placentia, St. Mary, Carbonear, Trinity, and Bonavista—all in the Southeast, which is the only part that is much settled and also the most accessible. The government is similar to that of the other colonies.

328. Describe St. John's, the capital.

It is the most eastern seaport in America, being only 1,800 miles from Ireland; has an excellent harbor, the entrance to which (called "the Narrows") is well fortified; and is the chief place of trade. It exports much salt and dried fish, fish oil, &c., and imports largely from the British Isles, the adjoining colonies, the United States, and West Indies. Its population is 25,000. Submarine cables run across to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

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*Canada.*

329. Give a general description of Canada.

It forms the whole of the northern and the greater part of the southern slope of the great basin of the St. Lawrence, lying North of the United States and New Brunswick, and South of the Hudson Bay Territory. The Great Lakes form its western and the Gulf of St. Lawrence its eastern boundary, and the St. Lawrence itself, with its lakes and tributaries, forms its drainage. Its area is about 390,000 square miles, and its population about 2,850,000.

330. Give a general description of the river St. Lawrence.

It is the largest river on the East of North America, and contains in its great lakes nearly half the fresh water on the globe. From the foot of these lakes, at Kingston, its course is 750 miles, but a line from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf measures 2,300 miles. The estuary begins at Quebec and widens at Point De Monts into the Gulf.

331. Describe the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is about the size of the Baltic, and has three outlets: Belle Isle Strait, between Newfoundland and Labrador, through which lies the route of the European and Canadian steamers; Breton Strait, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and the Gut of Canso. These outlets, however, afford insufficient communication with the open ocean to prevent its being frozen over in winter—ice-floes being met with even in summer. Besides these

drawbacks, are the fogs, which often make navigation dangerous. The Canadian Islands in it are, the Magdalen Islands, a fishing station, and Anticosti, a large well-wooded island, not settled, though it is well wooded and believed arable. The Canadian shores of the Gulf are generally iron-bound, but Capes DeMonts, Gaspé, Peters, West Point, and Heath (the two latter on Anticosti Island), and the Bays of Outard, Seven Islands, Gaspé, and Chaleur are of note.

332. What are the chief tributaries of the St. Lawrence basin ?

On the North the Laurentian Hills, forming the watershed between the basin of Hudson Bay and Canada. These hills, rising in the highest peaks to 4,000 feet, form the northern boundary of the Province. The southern boundary of the basin is formed by the northern extremity of the great Alleghany range, which in Canada is called the Notre Dame Mountains and Chickchak Mountains, and rises in places to near 3,000 feet.

333. Trace the St. Lawrence and its lakes from their source.

The St. Louis River, which runs into the head of Lake Superior, may be called the source. Lake Superior is drained by St. Mary's River into Lake Huron—into which Lake Michigan is also drained by the Straits of Mackinaw : Lake Huron is drained by the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit (expanding midway in the little Lake St. Clair) into Lake Erie. The Niagara River drains this last into Lake Ontario, at the foot of which lake the St. Lawrence proper begins, running northeast to the Gulf.

334. Give further particulars of the Lakes.

Lake Superior occupies 32,000 square miles, and is six hundred feet above the sea. Its shores are high and rocky, covered with primeval forests, and rich in copper and other metals. Lake Michigan is 25,000 miles in area, and is wholly within the United States. Lake Huron is about the same size as the last, and is divided by the Manitoulin Islands into two parts—that on the Canadian side being called Georgian Bay. Lake St. Clair is small and shallow. Lake Erie has an area of 9,500 square miles, with low shores and few good harbors. Ontario has an area of 6,000 square miles, and is two hundred and sixty-four feet above the sea.

335. What are the chief tributaries of the St. Lawrence ?

On the North, the Ottawa, 550 miles long, draining Lakes Temiscaming, Grand, and Keepawa ; the St. Maurice, 400 miles long, and the Saguenay, 400 miles long, draining Lake St. John. On the South, the Richelieu, draining Lake Champlain. Those of less note are the French River (draining Lake Nipissing), the

Meganetawan and the Severn (draining Lake Simcoe), running into Georgian Bay; the Saugeen and Aux Sables, running into Lake Huron; the Thames, into Lake St. Clair; the Ouse, into Lake Erie; the Trent, into Lake Ontario; and those running into the St. Lawrence itself, viz: the St. Anne's, Batiscan, Montmorency, Betsiamite on the North, and the Yamaska, Nicolet, St. Francis, and Chaudiere on the South.

336. For what else is the St. Lawrence famous?

For its waterfalls and rapids. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario are the famous Falls of Niagara, where this whole magnificent river is precipitated down a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, forming one of the sublimest scenes in the globe. On the St. Mary's River is the Sault St. Mary, and below Lake Ontario are the Rapids, with the lovely Thousand Isles. Other islands in the river are Montreal and Jesu at the outlet of the Ottawa, and the Island of Orleans below Quebec.

337. Describe the climate and soil of Canada.

The winter is more rigorous in Canada East than in the Lower Provinces, and the weather subject to greater extremes. The climate of Canada West is more moderate, being tempered by the lakes. Fever and ague are felt in many parts, though not to such an extent as in the Western States. The soil is best in the southwest and in the east townships. The northeast is not at all fit for farming, but fine crops are raised in the southwest.

338. What are the chief products?

The vegetation is similar to that of the maritime Provinces, but more hardwood is found in the West. The white pine is found in immense quantities in the backwoods. Wheat and other grains form the chief produce of the West, and timber that of the East. Furs are brought in by the Indians as well as by white hunters, and fish is abundant. Minerals are plentiful, especially copper, iron and lead. Little coal is found. The mineral oil wells of the West have lately become of great importance.

339. What are the component parts of the population?

Canada East is mostly peopled by a race of French descent. The only remarkable exception is in that part of it southeast of Montreal, called the Eastern Townships, where British and Americans prevail. The Western Province is almost exclusively peopled by British races—by American loyalists and subsequent immigrants from the British Islands, and to a smaller extent from the United States. On the Saguenay, in Canada East, in the northwest of Canada West, and generally in the northern wildwoods, the Indian aborigines are still found in considerable numbers, though they are decreasing.

340. How is Canada divided ?

Into Canada East and Canada West, which, for some time, formed separate Provinces. The Ottawa divides them. Canada West is divided into forty-two, and Canada East into sixty-three counties.

341. What is the form of government ?

Similar to those lately considered. The Governor has the rank of Governor-General of British North America. The Cabinet Council, consisting of the leaders of the political party in power for the time being, assists him in his executive duties, and, in fact, controls all affairs purely colonial. This is called responsible government. The Upper House is called the Legislative Council, the Lower (consisting of sixty-five members for Canada East and as many for Canada West), the Legislative Assembly.

342. What are the chief branches of industry ?

Agriculture and mining in the West and South, manufactures in the large cities, lumbering, shipbuilding and fishing in the East, and commerce in all parts. The chief manufactures are woollens, iron, glass, India rubber, cabinet ware, soap, &c., with shipbuilding and the preparation of lumber. The chief exports are timber, ships, wheat, flour, fish, furs, and minerals. The imports are woollens, cottons, silk, iron, tobacco, tea, sugar and coal. It is the British part of the population which is most energetic and enterprising in most of these pursuits, though the *habitants* or French Canadians occasionally show great spirit in lumbering, fishing and farming.

243. Is not Canada noted for her public works ?

Yes. She has entered into great projects of this kind with a spirit almost beyond her strength ; though it is hoped that the policy will in the end prove the right one. A vast line called the Grand Trunk Railway, runs from River du Loup to Montreal, where it crosses the river on the Victoria Bridge and continues along the North bank of the river to Lake Huron, a branch running southeast through the States to its Atlantic terminus at Portland, Maine. Another line, called the Great Western, enters the country from the States over a fine suspension bridge across the Niagara and also runs to Lake Huron. Other lines of less extent intersect the fine farming lands of the southwest. Besides these, a series of canals overcomes the chief obstructions of the St. Lawrence ; the chief being the Rideau Canal, running from Ottawa to Kingston, and the Welland, avoiding "the Falls." Quebec, Kingston, and the Niagara frontier are well fortified.

344. What are the chief towns ?

In Canada East, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Gaspé, Tadoussac, &c. In Canada West, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Coburg, Prescott, Port Sarnia, Goderich, &c.

345. What is the largest city in Canada.

Montreal, on Montreal Island, at the head of ship navigation on the St. Lawaence, and the principal city of British America. The former Indian name was Hochelaga. Here the famous Victoria Bridge, nearly two miles long, and one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world, crosses the main river. The city is the centre of Canadian trade with the States as well as with Britain, and is also the seat of important manufactures. Among the chief public institutions are the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals, and the University of McGill College, besides other colleges of less note. Population, about 103,000.

346. What is the oldest city in Canada?

Quebec, the strongest place in British America, being called the "Gibraltar of America." The former Indian name was Stadaconna. The citadel and upper town are on the summit of Cape Diamond, a precipice 350 feet high. At its foot is the lower town, with the wharves and places of business. A little below the city is the Island of Orleans. Quebec is also noted for its trade in ships and lumber. Population, 62,000. Like Montreal, it contains two cathedrals and a university—that of Laval: besides monuments to Wolfe and Montcalm—the heroic assailant and defender of the place at that memorable siege of it in 1759, which determined the conquest of British America.

347. What is the third city in size in Canada?

Toronto, at the northwest of Lake Ontario, with a population of over 45,000. It is a city of great commercial importance, the seat of the Superior Law Courts of Canada West, as well as of its Department of Public Instruction and its Normal Schools. Also, of the Universities of Toronto and of Trinity College. Among its many fine public buildings are a Protestant and a Catholic Cathedral, Lunatic Asylum, &c. The Grand Trunk Railway connects it with all the chief places in Canada and the Eastern States. It was formerly called York.

348. What is the fourth city in size?

Hamilton, at the west end of Lake Ontario, on Burlington Bay, a thriving city of about 20,000 inhabitants, and, like Toronto and Kingston, a busy station on the Grand Trunk line.

349. What is the fifth city?

Ottawa, formerly called Bytown, an infant city rapidly rising into importance, and already containing 15,000 souls. It has

been recently made the Government Capital of the Canadas, and is also the centre of a large lumber trade. A bridge over the Ottawa River connects the city with Hull, opposite. Close by are the Chaudiere Falls.

350. What is the sixth city in size?

Kingston, a fortified city at the northeast end of Lake Ontario, on the Bay of Quinté, with a population of 14,000. The Indian name of the site was Cataraqui, and the French built a fort here called Frontenac. The Provincial Penitentiary is situated here, and the Rideau Canal runs hence northeast to Ottawa. There are two colleges, viz: Queen's and Regiopolis.

351. What is the seventh city?

London, the largest place in the extreme southwest, on the Thames, in the midst of a flourishing agricultural region, containing a Cathedral and other fine buildings and a population of 12,000.

352. What are the other towns of note?

Three Rivers, at the mouth of the St. Maurice, noted for its iron works and lumber trade; population, 6,000. Coburg, a thriving port on Lake Ontario, and Goderich on Lake Huron; St. John's and Chambly, trading ports on the Richelieu; Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, and St. Hyacinthe, the largest towns in the eastern townships, on the railway from Montreal to Portland, the second of them containing a Church of England University, and the third a Catholic College and Cathedral. Windsor, Sarnia, and Goderich are the western termini of the Canadian railways. Gaspé and Tadoussac are the chief places in the extreme east.

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### *The Hudson Bay Territory.*

353. What is chiefly to be noted about this colony?

Its vast extent and arctic character. Though large areas in the south are fit for settlement, the greater part is condemned by nature to perpetual solitude. It forms a hunting ground for the Indians, who, with the Esquimaux of the north and east coasts, number about 180,000, and bring the furs for barter to the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company—a commercial corporation which employs about 2,000 agents (mostly hardy Highlanders and Norwegians) in this traffic.

354. Give a general description of the Territory.

It is chiefly a vast plain, drained towards the north by the McKenzie (a river only remarkable for its size, being 2,300 miles long, and draining Athabasca, Great Bear, and Great Slave Lakes), and round Hudson's Bay by the Churchill, Nelson,



(draining Lake Winnipeg—which again receives the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers), Severn, Albany, Rupert's, East Main and Great White Rivers. East of the Bay lies the vast peninsula of Labrador. On the north coast is a labyrinth of islands (Southampton, Cumberland and Cockburn, Victoria, Prince of Wales, and Baring's Islands, North Devon, Bathurst, Melville and Prince Patrick's Islands, &c.) on whose desolate shores so many brave men have perished in searching for the northwest passage.

355. Where are the chief trading posts?

At the mouths of the rivers running into the Bay, in the valleys of the Saskatchewan and McKenzie, and on the Labrador coast. The chief of them are York Fort, on the Nelson; Fort Garry, on Red River; and Nain, in Labrador.

356. What are the chief exports?

The furs of the black, silver and other foxes, which are very valuable; also, those of the ermine, beaver, seal, &c. The seal and whale fishery are prosecuted off the east coast, and whale and seal oil, whalebone, and walrus ivory are exported.

#### *British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.*

357. Give a general description of these colonies.

British Columbia comprises that part of British America lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and drained by the Frazer and Simpson Rivers, as well as by the north fork of the Oregon or Columbia River. West of it lies Vancouver's Island, the largest on the west coast of America. Their united area is about a quarter of a million square miles, but their population is little more than 20,000. They are under one government, which is administered at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

358. For what are they noted?

British Columbia for its recently discovered gold mines, which are fast attracting settlers thither, Vancouver's Island for its coal, and both for their fertile soil and their mild and equable climate. Besides the gold, coal, furs, fish, and farming produce form elements of wealth. The chief and almost the only towns are Victoria, on the Island, population 3,000, and New Westminster, in British Columbia, on Frazer River, population 1,000.

#### *Russian America.*

359. Where is Russian America?

At the extreme northwest of the continent, forming a peninsula, ending in the smaller peninsula of Aliaska, which is noted

for its volcanoes. From this the Aleutian Island stretches across Behring's Sea to Asia.

360. What sort of a country is it?

It is a frozen wilderness, a little larger than Canada, with a population of only about 7,000—mostly Indians and Esquimaux. The soil is sterile and the climate severe, but fish and fur bearing animals are plentiful. New Archangel, on Sitka Island, is the Russian capital and the chief trading post; population 1,000.

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### *Greenland.*

361. What sort of a country is Greenland?

A vast peninsula, separated from America by Baffin's Bay and ending at the South at Cape Farewell. It is claimed by Denmark, which maintains a few small settlements on the west coast. The natives resemble the Esquimaux. Greenland is perhaps the most inhospitable region in the world.

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## THE UNITED STATES.

*Introductory Questions.*—Describe the East coast, (see questions 251-3). The South, (254). The West, (255). What are the chief ranges? (257). Describe the drainage, (261). State what is mentioned about the Mississippi, (262). Describe the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, (259). How may the great central plain be divided? (253). What lakes are in the Northern States? (261, 333). Characterize the climate, (263). Name the chief animals, (265). The vegetables, (264). The native races of men, (266).

362. Name the area, population, and position of the United States.

They lie south of British North America, and have an area of over 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of 32,000,000. They form a political union, called a Federal Republic, and constitute one of the most important countries of the globe.

363. How may they be classified?

Into the Northeastern or New England States, the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and the Territories.

364. Name the NEW ENGLAND STATES.

State.	Contracted.	TOWNS.*
Maine,	Me.,	Portland, Bangor, AUGUSTA.
New Hampshire,	N. H.,	Manchester, CONCORD, Nashua.
Vermont,	Vt.,	Montpelier.
Massachusetts,	Mass.,	BOSTON, 178,000 ; Lowell, Worcester, New Bedford, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, Taunton, Springfield, Fall River, Newburyport, Chelsea, Gloucester, Haverhill.
Rhode Island,	R. I.,	PROVIDENCE, 51,000 ; Smithfield, NEWPORT.
Connecticut,	Conn.,	NEWHAVEN, 40,000 ; HARTFORD, Norwich, Bridgeport, New London, Waterbury.

365. Give a general description of them.

They lie in the northeast of the Union and east of the Hudson River. Peopled by colonists of the British races, and possessing much coast, they are famous for their manufactures, commerce, and fisheries. The soil, though not naturally fertile, is made by careful culture to produce good crops of hay, corn, wheat, &c. Other agricultural wealth, farm stock and their products, as butter, cheese, wool, &c., also apples, maple sugar, &c., abound.

366. What are the chief manufactures ?

Cotton and woollen, at Lowell, Taunton, Providence, Manchester ; shoes at Lynn ; various articles of hardware, wooden ware, &c., at Hartford, Norwich, &c. ; and shipbuilding at Portland and Bangor. Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts, are also manufacturing towns.

367. What are the chief ports ?

Portland, Bangor, Portsmouth, Boston, Salem, New Bedford, Providence, Newport, Bristol, R. I., New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Bedford (the greatest whaling port in the world), Gloucester, Nantucket, Newburyport. New London and Stonington are noted for fisheries.

368. What are the exports from New England ?

Ships, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, beef, pork, manufactures, grain, and ice. A large part of these goes to other parts of the Union.

\* In order of size ; State capitals in small capitals ; those of under 10,000 inhabitants, in italics. No other towns under 10,000 are given. From the census of 1860.

## 369. Name the MIDDLE STATES.

State.	Contracted.	Cities.
New York,	N. Y.,	New York, 805,000; Brooklyn, 265,000; Buffalo, 81,000; ALBANY, 62,000; Rochester, 48,000; Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego, Kingston, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Newtown, Lockport, Hempsted, Yonkers, Auburn, Flushing.
New Jersey,	N. J.,	Newark, 72,000; Jersey City (suburb of New York), 30,000; Patterson, TRENTON, Camden (suburb of Philadelphia), 15,000; Elizabeth, New Brunswick.
Pennsylvania, Pa.,		Philadelphia, 565,000; Pittsburg, 49,000; Alleghany City (contiguous to Pittsburg), 29,000; Reading, Lancaster, HARRISBURG.
Ohio,	O.,	Cincinnati, 161,000; Cleveland, 43,500; Dayton, COLUMBUS, Toledo.
Delaware,	De.,	Wilmington, <i>Dover</i> .
Maryland,	Md.,	Baltimore, 212,500; <i>Annapolis</i> .

## 370. Give a general description of them.

Their surface is of a varied character, but the soil generally fertile, and the climate milder than in New England. Large crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, tobacco, fruits, &c., are raised, while coal, iron, salt, and lime abound. Ohio and New York are noted for their farm stock and wool, Pennsylvania for its coal and iron, and Maryland for tobacco. This section contains the greater part of the Germans and Dutch in the United States.

## 371. In what do these States resemble New England?

In possessing in a greater degree than the rest of the Union the advantages of general education, density of population, and such accompaniments of superior civilization as railways, canals, telegraph lines, steamboats, and public works.

## 372. How do they rank in commerce?

Though they have little sea coast,\* they excel all other sections in extent of trade—New York importing more largely than any other American city. The other ports are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, Wilmington; besides Oswego and Rochester, on

\* They occupy, however, all the southern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Lake Ontario; and Buffalo, Cleveland and Sandusky, Ohio, on Lake Erie. The chief exports are wheat, flour, coal, tobacco, iron, meat, books, &c.

373. What are the chief manufactures?

Iron and glass, at Pittsburg; shoes and carriages, at Newark; various articles at New York and Philadelphia; flour, at Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Genessee and Wilmington; tobacco, at Baltimore; machinery, at Cincinnati and Pittsburg. New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati (with Boston) are the great publishing centres of America; and these four cities, with Baltimore and St. Louis (in the Western States), are the six largest cities of the Union. Baltimore is the greatest flour market, and Cincinnati the greatest pork market on the globe, while New York and Philadelphia are the largest cities in the New World.

374. Name the WESTERN STATES.

States. Contracted.		Cities.
Michigan,	Mich.,	Detroit, 45,500; <i>Lansing</i> .
Indiana,	Ind.,	INDIANAPOLIS, New Albany (suburb of Louisville), Evansville, Fort Wayne.
Illinois,	Ill.,	Chicago, 109,000; Peoria, Quincy, SPRINGFIELD.
Missouri,	Mo.,	St. Louis, 160,500; <i>Jefferson City</i> .
Wisconsin,	Wis.,	Milwaukee, 45,000; <i>Madison</i> .
Iowa,	Iow.,	Dubuque, <i>Des Moines</i> .
Minnesota,	Minn.,	<i>St. Paul</i> .
Kansas,	Kan.,	<i>Lecompton City</i> , 350.
California,	Cal.,	San Francisco, 57,000; SACRAMENTO CITY.
Oregon,	Oreg.,	<i>Salem</i> .

375. Give a general description of these States.

They occupy the greater part of the prairie region, and are all inland except California and Oregon, which are separated from the rest by the Territories and the Rocky Mountains. Michigan and Wisconsin, however, border on Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. They differ from the Eastern and Middle States, in being more thinly peopled—large tracts not being settled at all as yet. Socially and politically, they resemble the sections just mentioned, rather than the Southern States. The most flourishing are Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and, perhaps, California.

376. What are the chief occupations?

Agriculture greatly preponderates; besides which, commerce and mining engage much attention. Manufactures are chiefly

imported from the more Eastern sections and from Europe. Large crops of wheat, maize, oats, barley, hay, hemp, cotton and tobacco are raised, and farm stock is plentiful. These States are very rich in minerals. Coal, lead and iron are found in the central districts; copper and lead, near the lakes; and gold, quicksilver and sulphur, in California. The largest exports are wheat, flour, maize, lead, coal, iron, and gold.

377. What are the chief centres of trade?

The *lake ports*, viz: Detroit, Chicago (the great depot of the flour and lumber trade), Milwaukee and Michigan City (Indiana); the *river ports*, viz: St. Paul, Galena and Dubuque (trading in lead), Quincy, Alton (Illinois), St. Louis (the great depot of the fur trade), and Cairo (Illinois), on the *Mississippi*; New Albany and Evansville, on the *Ohio*; Peoria, on the *Illinois*; Fort Wayne, on the *Maumee*; Indianapolis, on a tributary of the *Wabash*; Jefferson City, on the *Missouri*; Sacramento City, on the *Sacramento*; and Salem, on a tributary of the *Columbia*; and, lastly, the *sea ports*, viz: San Francisco (exporting gold), Monterey and Astoria (Oregon).

378. Name and describe the TERRITORIES.

Nebraska, Dacotah, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory. They occupy a vast tract (more than one-third of the Union) which is not yet settled, and much of which, from the nature of the soil, never will be. Utah is sufficiently populous for a State, but the peculiar creed of its people—Mormonism—stands in the way of its admission. The Indian Territory is set apart for those native tribes which have been removed from the eastward. These, with the Mormons, white hunters, half-breeds, as well as several yet unconquered Indian tribes, form the population of the Territories. The towns are Salt Lake City and Fillmore City in Utah, Santa Fe (New Mexico), Omaha City (Nebraska), and Olympia (Washington).

379. Name the SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	Contracted.	Cities.
Virginia,	Va.,	RICHMOND, 38,000; Petersburg, Norfolk, Wheeling, Stanton, Alexandria.
North Carolina, N. C.,		Wilmington, Raleigh.
South Carolina, S. C.,		Charleston, 41,000; Columbia.
Georgia,	Ga.,	Savannah, Augusta, Milledgeville.

States.	Contracted.	Cities.
Florida,	Fa.,	<i>Tallahassee.</i>
Alabama,	Ala.,	Mobile, 30,000; MONTGOMERY.
Mississippi,	Miss.,	Natchez, <i>Jackson.</i>
Louisiana,	La.,	New Orleans, 170,000; <i>Baton Rouge.</i>
Texas,	Tex.,	Galveston, <i>Austin.</i>
Arkansas,	Ark.,	<i>Little Rock.</i>
Tennessee,	Tenn.,	Memphis, NASHVILLE.
Kentucky,	Ky.,	Louisville, 70,000; Covington and Newport, 26,000, (suburbs of Cincinnati); <i>Frankfort.</i>

380. How do they differ from the rest of the States?

In having an almost tropical climate with its productions, in maintaining the institution of slavery (which itself induces other social and political differences), and in the elements of their population, which, with a preponderance of British races, yet includes, in the southeast and southwest, many persons of Spanish, and in the south, many of French descent, besides over 4,000,000 negroes. In 1861, these States seceded from the Union, and have since, under the name of the Confederate States, maintained a war for their independence, the success of which is yet (1864) doubtful. The public feeling in Kentucky and Tennessee (as indeed it is also in Missouri and Maryland) is divided with respect to the secession question. Richmond is considered the capital of the Confederacy.

381. What are the leading occupations?

Agriculture, and to a much less extent, commerce and manufactures. The field labors, and indeed all menial occupations, are performed by slaves. The crops are cotton (by far the most important), rice, tobacco, sugar, maize, wheat, fruit, &c. The war has greatly interfered with these, and has tended to encourage manufactures instead. Iron, coal, salt, lime and gold are mined, though not to a large extent. The exports are cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, tar, turpentine, resin, &c.

382. Name the chief manufacturing towns.

Louisville, Richmond, Covington and Newport, Wheeling, Stanton, Alexandria, Wilmington, Nashville, Columbus (Georgia), and Augusta.

383. What is noteworthy about the commerce?

It was, before the war, mostly conducted by British and Northern shipping; and, during the war, the coast has been blockaded by the Union fleet. The chief sea ports are Norfolk, Wil-



mington, Charleston, Savannah, Key West (Florida), Pensacola (Florida), Mobile, Galveston, and Matagorda (Texas). The river ports are Wheeling, Louisville, Covington, and Newport, on the *Ohio*; Memphis, Natchez, Napoleon (Arkansas), and New Orleans (the greatest cotton mart in the world, and the emporium of the trade of the great basin), on the *Mississippi*; Alexandria, on the *Potomac*; Richmond, on the *James*; Augusta, on the *Savannah*; Frankfort, on the *Kentucky*; Nashville, on the *Cumberland*; Little Rock, on the *Arkansas*; and Austin, on the *Colorado*.

384. Describe the government of the United States.

While each State has complete control over its own affairs, with an elective Governor, Senate and House of Representatives—the whole of them elect a ruler for the whole Union (called the President), as well as a federal Senate, and House of Representatives. The President is assisted by a Vice-President and heads of departments. The whole form the General Congress, which meets at Washington, on the Potomac, the federal capital of the United States. This city is situated in a small tract partitioned off from Maryland, called the District of Columbia, and contains 61,000 inhabitants. Here, also, the Supreme Court—the highest tribunal in the Union—holds its sittings.

385. What are the prominent social features in the United States?

Freedom of opinion, the wide diffusion of education, and the levelling of social distinctions. There is no established church—the most numerous religious bodies being the Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics.

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### *Mexico.*

386. For what is Mexico noted?

For the remarkable ruins which betoken that its early Indian inhabitants were somewhat advanced in civilization. Also for its numerous volcanoes and rich silver mines.

387. What races form its population?

The Spanish colonists, the Indian aborigines, negroes (introduced—and once slaves), and mixed races derived from inter-marriages between these three races, which inter-marriages are very frequent here, as in Central and South America. The whole population is about 8,000,000.

388. Describe the Government.

It was, till lately, a republic : but anarchy and dissension have always prevailed since its independence of Spain, and now seems likely to result in the establishment of an empire under Maximilian of Austria.

389. What are the chief products ?

Indian corn, tropical fruits (as the banana, maguey, &c.), wheat, rice, sugar, coffee, and vanilla. Of minerals, the chief are gold, silver, iron, copper, &c. Cattle are numerous, and hides are exported ; mules are the universal beasts of burden, as in the Andean districts of South America.

390. Name the chief cities.

Mexico, the capital, a noble walled city of 170,000 ; Guadalupe, 70,000 ; Potosi, famous for its silver mines, and Oaxaca, are inland cities. The ports are Vera Cruz, Tampico, Acapulco, and Mazatlan.

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#### *Central America.*

391. Describe Central America.

It is divided into five small republics, viz : Guatemala (capital, New Guatemala, 60,000), San Salvador (capital, Cojetepeque), Costa Rica (capital, San Jose, 31,000), Honduras (capital, Comayagua), and Nicaragua (capital, Leon). In its races, religion (the Roman Catholic), the low tone of morals, and in the ignorance and anarchy that prevail, it resembles Mexico and South America. The exports are indigo, dyewoods, cotton, mahogany, sugar, and minerals.

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#### *The West Indies.*

392. Where are the West India Islands ?

They form a double line between North and South America. Cuba, the largest, separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea, and the rest of them lie across the entrances of those waters. The northeast chain is called the Bahamas ; the other, and larger one—the Antilles—is divided into the Greater (including Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico,) and Lesser Antilles.

393. Describe their coast, &c.

The coasts are generally high and rocky, with coral reefs. The chief straits are Florida Channel, Old Bahama Channel, Yucatan Passage, Windward Passage, Mona Passage, and the Serpent's and Dragon's Mouths. The chief capes are San Antonio and Point de Maysi in Cuba, Engano and Irois in Hayti, and

Negril and Morant in Jamaica. Most of the islands are mountainous, and some volcanic; the Sierra de Cobre (or Copper Mountains) of Cuba, the Mountains of Cibao in Hayti, and the Blue Mountains in Jamaica being the chief ranges. None of them are very high.

394. What is the nature of the climate, soil, and products?

The climate is hot, though the heat is tempered by the land and sea breezes. Destructive hurricanes sometimes occur. Most of the islands, except the Bahamas, are fertile, producing coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, mahogany, logwood, and fruits. These, with rum, molasses, turtles, salt, and sponges are the chief exports; while the imports are manufactures, flour, lumber, fish, and salt meat. Slavery now exists only in the Spanish islands.

395. What is the political condition of these islands?

Nearly all are European colonies, as follows:—

*Spain* owns Cuba and Porto Rico, and has lately retaken Hayti. The chief towns in Cuba are Havana, population 155,000, the largest place in the West Indies (noted for its cigars), Matanzas, Santiago, Puerto Principe, 20,000; those in Hayti, Port au Prince, 30,000, and San Domingo; and in Porto Rico, San Juan, 30,000.

The *British* possessions will be noticed separately.

*France* owns Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Desirade, and part of St. Martin: the largest towns being Point a Pitre and St. Pierre, 30,000.

*Denmark* owns Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John: chief town, Christian Stadt.

*Holland* owns Saba, St. Eustatia, Curaçoa, Buen Ayre, Oruba, and the rest of St. Martin: Williamstadt is the chief town.

*Sweden* owns St. Bartholomew.

*Venezuela*, a South American State, owns the adjacent isles of Tortuga, Margarita, &c.

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—V. *In the West Indies and South America.*

396. What possessions has Britain in these parts?

The British West India Islands are Jamaica, all the Bahamas (numbering about 500), Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Nevis, half the Virgin Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Granada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, &c. British Honduras and Mosquitia in Central, and British Guiana in South America, besides the Bermudas, are also generally called West

India Colonies, as being of similar character. Honduras, indeed, is a dependency of Jamaica. Britain also owns the Falkland Islands, northeast of Cape Horn. The West Indian Colonies have representative institutions, as in New Brunswick.

397. What are the chief towns in these colonies?

Kingston, in Jamaica, 35,000; Bridgetown, Barbadoes, 23,000; Port of Spain, Trinidad, 18,000; St. John, Antigua, 15,500; and Nassau, in New Providence, the capital of the Bahamas, 9,000. Hamilton, is the capital of the Bermudas; Georgetown, of Guiana; and Belize, of Honduras. Spanish Town, Jamaica, population 6,000, is the general capital of the British West Indies.

398. Describe British Guiana.

It is tropical and fertile; hilly in the interior, but low towards the coast, and drained by the Essequibo (450 miles), Demarara (200 miles), and Berbice (250 miles), which rivers give names to the three divisions of the colony. Vegetation is luxuriant—the pine-apple, tamarind, and other fruits abound, and the giant *Victoria Regia* lily is prominent among its flora. The chief exports are rum, sugar, &c. The largest towns are Georgetown, 25,500, New Amsterdam and Berbice.

399. For what are the Falkland Islands noted?

As a rendezvous for ships engaged in the southern whale fishery, or those bound around "the Horn."

### SOUTH AMERICA.

400. Give a general description of South America.

It is a vast triangular peninsula joined to North America by the Isthmus of Panama, occupying 6,500,000 square miles, and having a population of 22,000,000.

401. Describe the coast.

It is generally unbroken, except at the southwest. The chief inlets are the Gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, and Paria, and the mouth of the Orinoco, at the north; the Bays of All Saints and Rio Janeiro, the Gulfs of San Matias and St. George, and the mouth of the La Plata, on the east; and the Bay of Panama, and the Gulfs of Guayaquil, El Ancud, and Penas, on the west. The islands are generally unimportant: the chief being Tierra del Fuego, separated from the mainland by Magellan's Straits, the Falkland Islands, Wellington Island, the Chonos Islands, Chiloe Island, the Galapagos Islands, and Joannes Island. The extreme capes are Point Gallina (north), San Roque (east), Cape Froward (south), and Aguja (west); the others being Orange, Do Norte, Frio, San Antonio, Blanco, Horn, and San Lorenzo.

## 402. Describe the surface.

It may be divided into three great regions: 1st. The mountain system of the Andes. 2d. The central plain, sub-divided into the three districts of the llanos, selvas, and pampas. 3d. The Plateau of Brazil. The Andes run through the whole length of the continent, and form, in many parts, parallel ranges with great longitudinal valleys. They are of great height—Aconcagua, in Chili, rising to 23,910 feet, being the highest peak in America. Many of them are volcanoes, the best known being Cotopaxi, in Ecuador. The *llanos* in the north, and the *pampas* in the south, are grassy plains somewhat like the prairies, and, like them, the home of vast herds of cattle and horses, introduced from Europe, which now run wild. Part of the llanos, however, are inundated during the rainy season. The *selvas* are magnificent tropical forests, the soil being of exuberant fertility. The extensive, but not high, Brazilian plateau comprises about half of the empire of that name. On it run the Brazilian ranges (Sierra do Mar, Sierra do Espinhaço, Sierra Vertentes, &c.), the highest peak of which rises about 8,600 feet. Another mountain system—the Parime Mountains—separate the llanos from the selvas. Patagonia is chiefly a desert of shingle.

## 403. Describe the drainage.

It is on a vast scale. All the important rivers run into the Atlantic. The Oronoco, 1,200 miles (tributaries, the Meta, Apure, Guaviari, &c.), drains the *llanos*; the Amazon, the largest in the world, 4,000 miles long (tributaries the Madeira, 2,000 miles, Rio Negro, 1,800 miles, Ucayali, 1,700, Xingu, 1,300, Purus, &c.), drains the *selvas*; and the Parana and Paraguay, 2,000 and 1,600 miles (tributaries, the Uruguay, Pilcomayo, Salado, &c.), as well as the Rio Negro and Colorado, drain the *pampas*. The Brazilian plateau is drained by the Tocantins, 1,100 miles, Parnahyba, San Francisco, 1,500 miles, &c. Other rivers of note are the Magdalena and Cauca; and the rivers of Guiana, viz: the Essequibo, Demarara, Berbice, Courantyn, Surinam, Maroni, and Cayenne. The largest lake is Titicaca, on the Peruvian plateau, named from it. There are many small salt lakes in the western pampas.

## 404. Characterize the climate, vegetables, and animals.

The climate is thoroughly tropical, except in the south and in the Andes. In Tierra del Fuego and South Patagonia it is extremely inhospitable, from cold and mist. The luxuriance of the vegetation is proverbial. The mahogany, logwood, Brazil wood, palms, caoutchouc, the giant mora, and numerous species of

cactus, are of most note among the trees. The chief native food plants are maize, manioc or cassava (the common food of the Indians), bananas, the butter tree of Venezuela, Cayenne pepper, cocoa, and the Paraguay tea (used largely here as a substitute for common tea); and among medicines, the famous Peruvian bark and ipecacuanha. All the commoner European grains and fruits, as well as coffee, have been introduced, and thrive well. The most remarkable native animals are: in the Andes, the llama and alpaca, used as beasts of burden, and the chinchilla, noted for its fur; and in the plains and plateau, the tapir, peccary, sloth, armadillo, ant-eater, jaguar and puma, opossums, bats, and monkeys; and among birds, the great condor of the Andes, the beautiful little humming birds, toucans, the American ostrich, and the penguins, in the far south. Reptiles are numerous, the chief being the alligator, large serpents, and a great variety of lizards. Of fish, the most remarkable is the electric eel. Ants, chigoes, centipedes, mosquitoes, and beetles swarm, and are great pests.

405. What is to be said of the native tribes?

They resemble, in race and language, those of North America. In Peru, as in Mexico, they were partially civilized. The Patagonians are very tall, while the Fuegians are stunted: these last are among the most degraded among mankind. The finest tribe is the Araucanian, in south Chili. See question 387.

406. Name the political divisions.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Style of Gov't.</i>	<i>Settled by.</i>	<i>Towns (Ports in Italics).</i>
Brazil,	Empire,	Portuguese,	RIO JANEIRO, 295,000; <i>Bahia</i> , 125,000; <i>Maranhão</i> , 30,000; <i>Pernambuco</i> , San Paulo, <i>C. meta</i> , <i>Para.</i>
Venezuela,	Republic,	Spanish,	CARACAS, 53,000; Valencia, <i>Cumana</i> , <i>Maracaibo</i> .
New Granada,	Republic,	Spanish,	BOGOTA, 43,000; <i>Cartagena</i> , <i>Aspin wall</i> , <i>Panamá</i> , Popayan.
Ecuador.	Republic,	Spanish,	QUITO, 70,000; <i>Guayaquil</i> , Cuenca, Riobamba.
Peru,	Republic,	Spanish,	LIMA, 72,000; <i>Callao</i> , Cuzco, 45,000; Arequipa, Pasco.
Bolivia,	Republic,	Spanish,	CHUQUISACA, 25,000; La Paz, 43,000; Cochabamba.
Chili,	Republic,	Spanish,	SANTIAGO, 80,000; <i>Valparaíso</i> , 73,000; <i>Concepcion</i> .
La Plata,	Republic,	Spanish,	BUENOS AYRES, 122,000; Parana, Mendoza, Cordova.
Uruguay,	Republic,	Spanish,	MONTE VIDEO, 30,000.
Paraguay,	Republic,	Spanish,	ASCENSION, 25,000; <i>Concepcion</i> .
Dutch Guiana,	Colony,	Dutch,	PARAMARIBO, 20,000.
French do.	Colony,	French,	CAYENNE, 6,000.
British do.	Colony,	British,	See question 398.
Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego,	}		Natives, No towns or organized government.

The vast interior is as yet peopled only by the Indians and the wild animals.

407. What is the political condition of these States ?

The Spanish republics have been mostly a prey to anarchy. Chili and Brazil are the most prosperous States. The universal religion (except, of course, in British and Dutch Guiana, Patagonia, &c.), is the Roman Catholic; but the state of public morals and of education is very low. A rude agriculture, cattle, farming, and mining are the prevailing employments. The chief exports are cotton, from Brazil and Guiana; sugar, coffee, and tobacco, from Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela; dyewoods and drugs, from Brazil; gold, from Brazil, La Plata, Peru, and Chili; precious stones, from Brazil and New Granada; silver, from La Plata, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; quicksilver, from Peru; copper, from Chili; hides, beef, and tallow, from La Plata, Uruguay, Brazil, and Venezuela; cocoa, from Venezuela; guano, cinchona, and chinchilla fur, from Peru; Paraguay tea, from Paraguay.

### OCEANICA.

408. Give a general description of Oceanica.

It is the sixth grand division of the world, lying between Asia and America, composed of the continent of Australia and the myriads of islands dotting the Pacific Ocean.

409. How is it divided ?

Into Australasia, Malaysia, and Polynesia. *Australasia* is composed of Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua or New Guinea, Louisiade, Solomon's Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, &c. Area 3,430,000 square miles. Population, 2,310,000. *Malaysia* lies northwest of these, and comprises the Sunda Islands (Sumatra, Java, Borneo—the largest island in the world, Banca, Billiton, &c.), Celebes, the Soloo Islands, the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, &c.), the Moluccas, the Banda Islands, Sumbawa, Bally, Flores, Timor, &c. Area, 900,000 square miles. Population, 27,750,000. *Polynesia* lies northeast of Australasia, and includes the Sandwich, Caroline, Ladrone, Bonin, Marquesas, Society, Cook's, Navigator's, Friendly, and Feejee Islands. Area, 23,550 square miles. Population, 450,000 (steadily decreasing).

410. Name the chief points of interest in the hydrography.

The chief seas are the Chinese Sea, south of Java; Mindoro Sea, south of Celebes; Arafoura Sea, and Coralline Sea. The parts of the Pacific around Southern Polynesia are often called



the South Sea, and the islands, the South Sea Islands. Straits : Malacca, Sunda, Macassar, Molucca Passage, Dampier's, Torres, Bass, Cook's, and Foveaux Straits. The chief inlets round Australia are the Gulfs of Carpentaria, Cambridge, St. Vincent, Spencer ; Hervey, Moreton, Encounter, Geographic, and Shark Bays ; the Great Australian Bight, and Ports Jackson and Philip ; those in Tasmania are Storm Bay, and Macquarie and Launceston Harbors ; in New Zealand, the Bay of Islands, Bay of Plenty, Hawkes, Blind, and Pegasus Bays and Port Otago. Among the chief capes are Cape Bojador, in Luzon ; Acheen Head, in Sumatra ; Java Head, in Java ; Capes York, Wessel, Leveque, North West, Leuwin, Howe, and Sandy, with Wilson Promontory, in Australia ; and Capes East and Maria Van Diemen, in New Zealand.

411. Describe the surface.

The Sunda Islands, Celebes, and New Zealand have mountain ranges running through their entire length. Malaysia and Polynesia surpass all other parts of the world in volcanic phenomena, especially Java, Sumbawa, the Philippines, and the Sandwich Islands. Kilauea, a volcanic lake in the latter group, is the largest and most wonderful volcanic crater in the world. Polynesia is also noted as being mostly of coral formation ; and a great barrier reef of coral—the largest in the world—extends for 1,200 miles along the northeast coast of Australia. The interior of Australia is a sterile plain, destitute of water ; the interior of Borneo and Papua are not known, but believed fertile. The Australian Alps or Warragong Mountains (in which the highest known peak, Kosciuszko, rises 6,500 feet), is the longest range in Oceanica ; while the highest peak in this division of the globe is Singallang, in Sumatra, which is about 15,000 feet high.

412. What are the chief rivers ?

They are necessarily few : the largest being the Murray, in Australia, 2,000 miles long ; tributaries, the Darling, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. The others in Australia are the Victoria, Brisbane, Clarence, Richmond, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Yarra Yarra, Glenelg, and Swan Rivers ; in Tasmania, the Tamar and Derwent ; in New Zealand, the Waikato, Waiho, Buller, Grey, &c. ; and in Borneo, the Benjarmaasin.

413. Describe the climate.

Malaysia, being under the equator, has a hot, moist climate, causing malaria. The British colonies are in the temperate zone. Australia suffers from drought, but is healthy. The climate in Polynesia is perhaps the most delightful in the world.

## 414. Describe the vegetation.

In Malaysia the principal plants are the palms, spices, gums, dyewoods, sago, yams, bananas, bread fruit; and, among flowers, the giant *Rafflesia* with a blossom three and a half feet across, being the largest in the world. Rice is here, as in tropical Asia, the chief food plant. In Polynesia are the bread fruit and taro (the chief food plants), plaintain, yam, and sweet potato. The vegetation of Australia is as peculiar as its zoology. Its prominent trees (which are evergreens, and have their leaves set edgewise on the stalk, so that they afford no shade,) are the gum trees, acacias, palms (in the north), and giant ferns and grasses; while the food plants are singularly few. The pines and iron wood of New Zealand make good timber. Both the animals and plants of Europe thrive every where in Australasia and Polynesia.

## 415. Name the chief animals.

In Malaysia the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, ourang outang, python, gorgeous birds, huge bats, and alligators. In Australasia the marsupial animals, as the kangaroo, opossum, bandicoot, wombat, phalanger, kangaroo rat, and duckbill—races strangely unlike the commoner animals of any other region; besides sloths, the dingo or native wild dog; and of birds, the emu, cassowary, the lyre birds, the honey suckers, and cockatoos. In Papua the bird of paradise, and in New Zealand the wingless bird. In Polynesia, which has few native animals, were found the dog and hog, and of birds, the parrot, sea fowl, &c. Whales, seals, and cod abound in the South Sea.

## 416. What are the chief minerals?

Gold in Australia and Borneo; the diamond in Borneo and Celebes; copper in Australia in vast abundance, also in New Zealand, &c.; iron in Australia, New Zealand, Borneo and Biliton; tin in Banca; coal in Australia, Borneo, &c.; lead in Australia.

## 417. Name the chief native races.

The brown races of Malays, who are the ruling tribes, and the black races, Papuans or Oceanic Negroes, who are generally the subjects. The Malays are generally Mahommetans, and given to commerce and piracy. The native Australians and Tasmanians are hopelessly degraded.

## 418. What European colonies are there in Oceania?

For the British, see question 421. The Dutch have rule in Sunda Islands, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Banda Islands, parts of Papua, &c. Spain owns the Philippines; and Portugal, Timor, Flores, &c. The Polynesian islands are mostly independent, and

their people idolaters, though missionaries have, in some groups, introduced Christianity. The Sandwich Islanders and the New Zealanders are semi-civilized.

419. What are the chief exports?

From Sumatra, pepper, camphor, and gutta percha; from Banca, tin; from Java, rice, coffee, and sugar; from the Moluccas, cloves; from the Banda Islands, nutmegs; from the Philippines, sugar, hemp, and cigars; from eastern Malaysia, sago and edible birds' nests (the last to China); from the Sandwich Islands, whalebone and oil, coffee and sugar; from other Polynesian groups, cocoa nuts, sandal wood, &c. The commerce is mostly in the hands of the British, Dutch, Americans, Chinese, and Malays.

420. Name the chief towns.

(British, see question 421). In Sumatra, Padang and Bencoolen. In Java, Batavia (the Dutch East India capital), population, 120,000; Sourabaya, 50,000; Samarang, 40,000. In Borneo, Borneo, Benjarmassin, and Pontianak. In the Philippines, Manilla (in Luzon), the Spanish capital, population, 200,000—being the largest city in Oceanica. In the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE.—VI. In Oceanica.

421. Name the British colonies in Oceanica.

Australia.	{	New South Wales... <i>Sydney</i> , 100,000; Paramatta, Liverpool, Bathurst, Windsor.
		Victoria..... <i>Melbourne</i> , 120,000; Geelong, 30,000; Castlemaine.
		South Australia..... <i>Adelaide</i> , 25,000; Macclesfield, Korringa.
		West Australia..... <i>Perth</i> .
		Queensland..... <i>Brisbane</i> . N. B.—North Australia is not settled.
		Tasmania..... <i>Hobarton</i> , 25,000; Launceston, 10,000.
		New Zealand..... <i>Auckland</i> , 15,000; Wellington, Nelson.

Besides these are Labuan Island, and Sarawak in Borneo, and Norfolk Island.

422. What are the chief occupations?

In Victoria and South Australia, mining and farming. In New South Wales, cattle rearing, mining, agriculture, and a few manufactures, as leather, wine, soap, candles, and cloth. In all

the rest, agriculture. The exports are gold, copper, wool, tallow, leather, and hides from Victoria—the most flourishing of these colonies; whale oil and bone, gold, wool, tallow, and cotton from New South Wales—the oldest of them; copper, lead, and wheat from South Australia; wool, wheat, and flour from Tasmania; and whale bone and oil, wool, and native flax from New Zealand.

423. What is the political condition of these colonies?

Formerly, most of them were penal colonies; but they have now (except Norfolk Island) ceased for many years to be cursed with such a moral taint. Each has its Governor, Legislature, &c. The gold discoveries attracted a rush of immigrants some few years ago, and happily the soil and climate were such as to induce them to stay and permanently improve the colonies—*thus displaying British enterprise, loyalty, and sober self-government in the remotest regions of the globe.*

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